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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ What is the principle underlying the system of sinking wells for Harijans? Does it prevent those other than Harijans from taking water from those wells? Why should not wells be sunk for all persons? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Harijans want wells to be sunk within their own cheris. They do not want to exclude or prevent other people from taking water from those wells. But other people may not go there.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ Is there any target fixed regarding the number of wells to be sunk in the State for Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ A separate programme for sinking of wells for Harijans is under consideration.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I request that questions Nos. 218 and 219 addressed to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education may be taken up tomorrow.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ All right. Those questions will be taken up tomorrow. Questions are now over. We shall now resume discussion on the Budget for the year 1955-56. Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav will now speak.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1955-56—cont.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate our Government and the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education on being able to provide for the free education of all poor children up to the VIII Standard. It is clearly a very welcome feature. I also congratulate the Government on opening 2,800 new elementary schools and thank them for helping existing schools with 200 additional teachers. The opening of another 1,500 schools and the strengthening of existing schools by another 1,000 teachers in the new year covering villages with a population of 500 is indeed most welcome.

“ But I am sorry to say that Public Health has not had the allocation that it should have. There is only a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs made for extension of hospitals and increase of bed-strength. We know that our hospitals are overcrowded and that the doctors and nurses are overworked. We have been working for the last thirty years in all the hospitals in the City of Madras and in recent years we find an enormous increase of patients but there are not adequate facilities to meet their needs. Therefore, I would urge on the Government to be fairer and to make an increased allotment for this purpose.

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“ Then, I should say that in the City of Madras there are only two Welfare Officers in such large hospitals as the General Hospital and one Welfare Officer in other hospitals. Institutions which are training people for medical welfare work—the Red-Cross and the Madras School of Social Work—Stella Maris College, have turned out welfare workers but they are not employed. Certainly, welfare workers will be of great help in the hospitals both to the patients and the hospital staff in that they can contact the families of the patients and supervise the distribution of diet to patients. I am proud to say that the Government of Madras have asked voluntary workers of the Guild of Service to assist and nearly 30 volunteers have been rendering service in the hospitals by way of helping in and supervising the distribution of diet to patients in the different wards. The nurses are overworked and I am happy to say that there has been an improvement in the diet. But I would like to bring one point to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Health in this connection. Formerly, the European diet used to be distributed to the patients. That is continued even now. That diet is not very palatable to some Indian patients. I have addressed the Hon. Minister earlier on this matter. I would request him to constitute a special committee to go into this question of diet and see that only diet which is palatable to the patients is supplied to them.

“ Sir, I do not think that anyone can take better care of the patients than the nurses. But I feel that there is neglect of provision of recreational facilities for them. Such facilities are provided in other countries and in other parts of India also. Transport facility should be provided to take them out of their places of work for recreation and for doing some physical exercise and relaxing after the hard work they put in. I would request the Government to call for the report of the special committee who have made suitable recommendations.

“ Then, there are many hospitals run by volunteers, Missionaries and others and they should be given greater encouragement than other hospitals. I want specially to refer to one Missionary Hospital—the Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital in Kumbakonam. There are over 500 lepers in that hospital and there are 65 child-patients who are also taken care of. The Government give a meagre *per capita* grant of Rs. 9 per patient. There is also a Government order which says that a month after the patient becomes positive, he should be discharged. The lot of these people is very pitiable. They are shunned even by their own families. Therefore, 95 per cent of the patients relapse into the illness. I would urge on the Government to continue the *per capita* grant for at least six months and also to help in starting after-care colonies like the one we have for tuberculosis patients. I have seen after-care colonies for leprosy patients in Bombay State and I do wish that the Madras Government should help voluntary organizations and other existing after-care colonies. If

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at least the *per capita* grant is raised to Rs. 18 per patient it will be worthwhile. These people are doing excellent work and they should be given every encouragement possible. They are doing everything possible to cover up many of the deficiencies. This is a very important work and I would request the Government to give this matter their earnest and urgent attention.

" Now, turning to the work done by the Tuberculosis clinics, I wish to point out that there are many voluntary agencies which have taken up this work. Thanks to the efforts on the part of the organisers of the Provincial Welfare Fund and other Associations, a certain number of these clinics have been started. I would request the Government to give their full support and encouragement to these agencies so that they may be able to help the people in distress, whose number in this State is large. Sir, there is another difficulty to which I wish to make a reference. Whenever a private agency, organization or a person comes forward to make an endowment for providing a bed or an X-ray unit in a hospital, the Government fix ever so many conditions to be fulfilled not only by the person who makes the endowment but also his successors. When the Government make the successors and even grandchildren responsible in the matter, people are almost frightened to make these endowments. I would very much like the Government to consider this aspect also very carefully so that private agencies may be encouraged to help us in some of the welfare activities.

" I now turn to a subject which is very dear to my heart and to the heart of many other social workers, viz., the cause of children. I am really sorry that the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education is not here as this subject is his portfolio. Sir, the Government of Madras have three Certified Schools for Boys and one Senior-cum-Junior Certified School for Girls. They have recognized 7 voluntary institutions to receive such children. This is a very inadequate number. The number of such destitute children is really great. They are not foreign to us. They belong to this State. That is why I have to request the Government to encourage such of the voluntary agencies who come forward to take these destitute children. The Governments in other States in India and in other countries go all out to request private agencies to accept these children. It is better for the children to be absorbed in the nominal way. What I would suggest is that these destitute children need not be made to go through the Juvenile Courts for being certified. Public opinion in regard to this matter is lacking. There is not a proper understanding of the situation. As a matter of fact, these children are to be certified through the Juvenile Court so that they may be protected for the rest of their youth. But, it is really a pity that the public at large do not understand the fact that a certified child is not necessarily delinquent and that a large percentage of them are destitutes. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to suggest that with the help

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of the social workers and with the help of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, these children could be sent to such of the institutions which have facilities to receive them and take care of them. This is the practice followed in some of the other States and I think that our State could also do the same thing in this regard. As I said previously, the Government are not at present taking full advantage of the assistance that the voluntary agencies are willing to give.

“ I will now refer to another type of children, viz., mentally and physically backward children. Their case needs special, careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. In this vast State of ours, there is no proper and suitable place or home to receive such children. It is really a pity indeed. These children are first sent to the Mental Hospital. The authorities of the Mental Hospital, after examining them give the opinion that those children are not so bad mentally as to warrant treatment in the Mental Hospital and that they can be sent to the normal schools. When they are sent to the normal schools, they become objects of ridicule. Thus, these children are to undergo a lot of difficulties and their case is really a great problem to the social workers. Somehow or other, the Government have not thought over this problem. With very great difficulty we managed to start a Home for children needing special care and attention. This Home was opened by Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar. It is being run for the last 8 months or so. With the assistance of a person who is an expert in this line and who is giving his service free we are able to run it. Many voluntary social workers are also giving their assistance in running this Home. I have addressed the Government to transfer all the children in the Certified Schools who need special care, to this Home. I regret to say that my request in this regard to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education has not so far met with success. Sir, I was anxiously looking forward to see some provision or allotment in the budget to help these poor unfortunate children. But, I was sorely disappointed to find that no provision whatsoever has been made in this regard in the budget. Let me express my earnest hope that at least in the Part II Schemes, the Government will be able to make some provision under this head. What I wish to say is that there is already a ready-made machinery available. The Government's commitment will only be to the extent of Rs. 30 per child. I think in the Certified Schools also this is the rate that is allowed.

“ With the starting of these schools and the Special Home, many parents, including some well-to-do parents, have approached us with the request that their children may also be taken into our institutions. Unfortunately we have to say ‘No’ to them in view of our limited finances. Thus, it will be seen that there are a number of such children who need special care and attention but we do not have suitable Homes in adequate numbers to receive

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them. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education to give greater consideration to this matter and help the voluntary agencies in this work which should legitimately be undertaken by the Government.

“ Sir, I now turn to another important work, viz., after care of children who come out from certified schools. There is, I think, an order to the effect that when these children come out of the schools, they can be housed in the Boys' Club or Girls' Club as the case may be, attached to the certified schools for a period of one year. If they cannot find some useful employment within that period, they are turned out. Nearly 80 per cent of the children will be left without any agency to care for them. As a result of this, many of them are unfortunately sent back to the Borstal School or the Jails. I would earnestly plead with the Government to start a decent Aftercare Home-cum-Hostel where such children can be made to learn a trade and earn a living. I am of the view that this can be easily achieved if only the Government of Madras can see their way to giving the necessary financial assistance to such of the voluntary agencies who have the required experience and trained personnel in this field. Mr. Chairman, I may be permitted to say that this is done in other parts of the country where the Government bear 50 per cent of the cost and the society the other 50 per cent. While the other States with the help of the social welfare organizations have been able to achieve this objective, I do not see any reason why we cannot do the same thing here in our State. Sir, the Madras State has hitherto been leading the other States in all fields. Somehow or other it has begun to lag behind other States in the field of social welfare with the result that to-day Madras occupies only the second place in this field while Bombay is leading the other States. The Bombay State is making very rapid progress in this reformatory work of looking after the unfortunate children.

“ Sir, the Seva Samajam Boys' Home has been recognized as a junior certified school and it receives destitute children. But I am sorry to say that the extension of the same for girls has not yet been decided upon by the Government. The reason for our opening this Home is this. There are a number of boys with none to care for them. Some of them have sisters and these girls naturally like to and also have a right to live near their brothers. At present, due to lack of facilities, they are sent to different orphanages in the State. So, we have now started a Home for destitute girls to take in sisters of the destitute boys. Our idea is to see that the home life is maintained. I have requested the Hon. the Minister for Finance to extend the Government's recognition in the case of girls also. The Government have not so far seen their way to doing this. I take this opportunity to repeat this request of mine. I hope the Government will soon extend their recognition in the case of girls also.

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" Sir, it is our object to make these destitute children useful citizens of the State and also useful for regular family life. The voluntary agencies have started many of these institutions. In so doing, they had to fight against convention, public opinion and undergo ever so many other difficulties. After undergoing all sorts of difficulties when they have opened these institutions and are running them efficiently too, it is but just and proper that the Government should come forward to extend their full support and help to them in all possible ways.

" I now wish to say a few words about the care of blind children. I would like to request the Government to make a larger amount available for this purpose. In this State, the number of these children is somewhat great. There are excellent institutions to look after them. I would request the Government to extend their help to all these institutions. The Government, besides helping the existing institutions, must also assist in starting new institutions also. I am very happy to find that 45 lakhs of rupees have been reserved for constructing buildings for policemen and their families. Last year also, I touched upon this point in my speech on the Budget proposals. Our policemen are doing an excellent job. Every day we read in the papers something about robberies, thefts, etc., committed in this State and the policemen always have to face danger. Surely, they should be afforded as much welfare facilities as are afforded to the armed forces. Already in five or six States, they have gone ahead with welfare work comprising provision of creches, maternity centres, vocational centres, etc. All such activities should be carried on in this State also. The policemen could render assistance during their leisure hours in managing grainshops, physical training, etc., while their wives could be trained to take part in maternity and child-welfare work and in running dispensaries and vocational centres. The money and labour spent in this way will have ample returns and I do hope and assure you, Sir, that voluntary agencies will be very happy to assist in this work if their services are required in organizing this work.

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" Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government on having appointed a woman as the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. The lady who occupies that post richly deserves it. Sir, vigilance work was started in this State thirty years ago by some voluntary and selfless workers. And it is against great odds that they have kept the Vigilance Home and the Stri Sadan going all these years. Now the Government have taken over this institution and you will find, Sir, this is a very well run institution in the country. I do hope that the Government will see to it that it is made a permanent institution. I also hope, Sir, that the Government will use the Stri Sadan as a first-class training school for training social workers. I have visited and seen vigilance work done all over India but there is nothing I found there to equal the work we have done here. The results of our rehabilitation work are simply astounding. I hope the Government will use this institution as a

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training centre. If they do so, we will be doing a great service to our sisters in many parts of India. In this connexion, I would also request the Government to make the post of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and its present incumbent permanent. The incumbent of the post has been there for seven years in a temporary capacity. At the same time, Sir, I would urge the Government not to forget the parent body of the Home they have taken over, viz., the Madras Vigilance Association. They must see to it that it gets all assistance necessary to carry on its delicate and difficult work.

" Sir, the Government are not giving any grants for meeting the expenses incurred on maintaining the patroller. Immoral traffic has very much increased. I have said this very many times in this House and I feel my cry has always fallen on deaf ears. I repeat that immoral traffic is on the increase and that some more patrollers are required to take care of the destitute girls. Unfortunately, to-day, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi is not here. If she is, she would also lay great emphasis on this matter. I do hope that the Government will give some assistance in the matter of providing more and more patrollers to the Madras Vigilance Association, which is doing and has done pioneering work in this field.

" There is a great awakening in the country in the matter of care of poor children. Many eminent people have asked for juvenile courts being opened in every district headquarters. I hope the Minister for Courts and Prisons will give his earnest attention to this question. There are three or four in our districts but I should specially refer to Tanjore where people are anxious to have juvenile courts. After all, they do not cost very much. In the beginning, we need one stipendiary magistrate for these courts. We can have women magistrates to assist the juvenile courts, and later on preside over them, because to-day, a good number of ladies are willing to do social work, all educated women who have understanding of children and their value.

" Sir, we pass ever so many Acts in this House but so far we have not had a Bill to amend the Children's Act. The old Children's Act is defective. A new Children's Bill was prepared by certain experts in 1951, and yet, in spite of repeated requests for its introduction in the House, it has not seen the light of day. I have gone to other States, met their Chief Ministers and other Ministers and have been able to introduce Bills designed to improve the lot of children, but in my own State, the Government have not thought it fit even now to tackle the problem. We must protect our children. As I said, the old Act is faulty in that it enables the elders who encourage children to commit theft, etc., to go scotfree whereas the children suffer. Sir, I would now read out to you and to hon. Members, the number of cases tried by the juvenile courts in the State from the 1st January 1954 to the 30th November 1954.

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		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1 Destitution		2,109	397	196
2 Theft cases		494	40	..
3 Prohibition		277	39	..
4 Uncontrollables		11	2	..
5 Travelling without tickets.	without	7	..	1
6 Gambling cases		25	..	..
7 Murder cases		3	..	..
8 Escape from lawful custody.		1	..	..

These figures show that the majority of the children are destitute and not delinquent. I would particularly request the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition to take note of the figure relating to Prohibition cases.

“ Then, Sir, I would refer to the necessity for amending the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Some amendment to this Act was made some time ago and it touched only upon one or two aspects of the problem that required attention. I know all our Ministers are social workers and have the interest of women and children in the country at heart. I do hope that they will do their best to see that an amending Bill is brought in at an early date.

“ Sir, there is also another Bill, which I would request the Government to introduce in this House. That is a Bill relating to the law of adoption. So far, in this overpopulated State of ours, we did not have many people coming forward to take children in adoption. But now, we see great demand for children everywhere —at family planning centres and at other places—from persons who have either no child or who have one child and want another for the sake of company for their own child. Then, there are other people who have lost their children and who would like to give their property to some other children. Some social workers and organizations who have received such requests have referred the matter to the Bala Mandir, whose president is our Chief Minister. I would request the Government to provide for some legal machinery to enable children being taken in adoption by those who want them. Sir, I venture to suggest that a committee consisting of men and women connected with children's work and officials and non-officials connected with orphanages and similar institutions be appointed to draw up the necessary legislation for this purpose so that the child's welfare may be guaranteed even after adoption by means of a follow up programme. We do not want some of the bad experiences which other countries have had in this matter.

“ Sir, last year, Rajaji, the then Chief Minister of the State, was good enough to accede to our oft-repeated request to have the diploma issued by the School of Social Work recognized for all

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practical purposes. We are very grateful to Rajaji and this Government for this. I then appealed to the present Chief Minister, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar and or Education Minister and other Ministers to recognize this school as a special school. That object has also been accomplished. I express my grateful thanks to the Cabinet as a whole for this decision of theirs and I do hope that this gesture will be followed up with a good grant to the school. It is the only school in India for trained workers entirely started by volunteers. We have had very many difficulties—and even certain unnecessary difficulties—in the beginning to encounter. But we have now succeeded. Both the students and the staff have given excellent record of their work to international visitors and our own people have paid ample tribute to their fine work. Some of the students who have passed out of the school have been able to secure good appointments. I would request the Government to encourage our students by appointing them for work connected with the 'National Extension Service, social welfare schemes, etc. We have recently received a grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Social Welfare Board and with that money we have organized a short-term course of training in rural welfare. We have candidates—some 30 women and 20 men—from the Welfare Extension Projects areas in Travancore-Cochin, Andhra and Madras States. So, our training is appreciated. We have had occasion to receive all the Hon. the Ministers sitting in the opposite row at our school and they have always paid tribute to the good work we have done. But the Government should set an example by giving recognition to students who have come out of our school as qualified social workers by appointing them to posts under their control. I specially refer to their employment as District Probation Officers and officers for correctional work.

3 30 Through the help of the Planning and the Chairman of the
p.m. Central Social Welfare Board, social service and its connected activities have been brought home to the doors of villagers, as irrigation and water-supply. It is a very happy sight to see that villages that had never received any attention are now having Maternity Centres, Bala Vihars, Creches, Schools, etc. What is more, large number of women who had never left the shelter of their homes (either you have kept them indoors or they themselves had never left the shelter of their homes) are now coming forward to do social work and a large number of villagers are having employment as social workers, maternity assistants, teachers, etc. We are grateful to the Government of Madras for having agreed to bear 25 per cent of the cost of these welfare extension programmes organized by the Central Social Welfare Board. The one aspect that is heartening to note in these Community and Extension project areas is the awakening of the villagers and the pleasure and keenness they evince in these works. It is a sight worth seeing when one sees the people in the villages coming with, gifts of buildings or lands or labour or some other assistance so far as these works are concerned. It is really a happy sight to see this awakening among our men and women in the villages. Also the welfare extension schemes started with the initiative of Mrs. Durga Bai Deshmukh, Chairman of the Central

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Social Welfare Board, are yielding fruits. Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh had set upon herself the task of seeing that the village women awaken themselves and participate in the welfare extension schemes. The response from the women is very encouraging. There has been an excellent awakening among them and they participate very readily in these extension schemes and while doing so earn something also, which would go a long way in easing their family budget. We are grateful to the Government for the co-operation they have given to push forward these welfare extension schemes (the State Government are bearing 25 per cent of the expenditure) and we look to the Government for further support in this particular line of social work. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of Agriculture and Rural Welfare for the excellent progress made in the Community and Extension Projects. Visiting these areas one is overjoyed to see the results of this programme and the great alertness and co-operation shown by the people. I would request the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Rural Welfare to associate in the Community Project Committees, social workers also. If social workers are not readily available, people who have been trained in social work might be taken. I am sure the association of social workers in the project committees would be useful in implementing the welfare extension schemes.

“Turning to the Women Welfare Department, I am sorry to say that the promise of the department becoming permanent has still not materialized. On 1st November 1954 a committee consisting of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and others waited in deputation on the Chief Minister and the concerned Minister and we were told that the orders would be coming. Many months have elapsed since then and still no order has come. It is now 14 years since it started and the Women Welfare Department has been there for the past nine years (before that it was named as Indian Women's Civic Corps). While large sums of money are being spent by Government on extension projects, it seems to put this department in the background and especially when this department is intended to promote the welfare of women. There was a Women Welfare Officer here. But she went to Lucknow and there she had been the head of the department and the department has been given the greatest encouragement to expand. That head of that Women's Department has become the Assistant Chief in the Ministry of Social Welfare recently formed. But here in my home State of Madras, this Government have not thought it fit to give the status of a head of department to the Women Welfare Officer. Now the Women Welfare Officer here is in the grade of a Deputy Secretary and this Women's Welfare Department comes under the Rural Development Department. The Women Welfare Officer is not now the head of the department. If our women could be Ambassadors, President of the United Nations, Governors and Vice-Chancellors, must this State deny this privilege, and must the Chief of the Women's Organization, be under a gentleman?

“I shall now turn to the subject of scouting. I have been acquainted with many youth movements but the Bharat Scouts and

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Guides, I can say, is a movement which has no parallel and is one which gives training in character, discipline and initiative in young boys and girls. The Hon. Minister for Education has himself been a boy scout and he therefore knows fully well how the scout movement contributes a great deal to the character—building of young boys and girls. In the Composite State of Madras, our strength was 50,000. In the present State of Madras, our strength has increased appreciably and we have 55,000 scouts and guides. During the year we have trained a band of 2,000 to officer the movement and of them 500 are women. We have been carrying on a first-class programme of service and that too service with no payment whatsoever. Our scouts and guides accept every form of service, service for public bodies, official and non-official and they have rendered service in the Community Projects, National Extension areas, etc. We have run camps and have given a good account of ourselves while serving in the Community Projects and National Extension areas. The Hon. Minister for Education was an eye witness to the services the scouts and guides rendered at Senji and he evinced such an enthusiasm in their working by himself distributing kanji and milk to the poor children. I would request the Hon. Leader of the House to provide us with better camp sites and some allocation for equipping these camp sites and also technically qualified workers in charge.

“ Coming to the N.C.C., I know hon. Members would appreciate how that movement builds up character and physical strength of our own boys and girls. Government spent five lakhs on 100 units of N.C.C. This excellent movement which forms the basis from childhood for organizing a sense of discipline and service in children from the age of five and upwards receives for these boys and girls a grant of only Rs. 20,000. We have 2,000 units of the scouts and guides. I would appeal that our Government may give Re. 1 per head and raise the grant to Rs. 55,000 from this year onwards. I do hope that the Government, now that the Planning Commission is also willing to give grants for youth movement and youth work, would give us greater support in future. Our boys scouts and girls have acquitted themselves very creditably in all the public functions they had attended.

“ I shall now come to the reported discontinuance of the grant of Rs. 233-8-0 per mensem which the Government have been giving to us, I mean the Madras Branch of the All-India Women's Food Council. I do appeal to the Hon. Minister for Finance to re-consider their reported decision to discontinue the grant they are giving us now. We have been running cafetaria not only in our building in Government Estate, Mount Road, but in the High Court, in the Presidency College, in the Income-tax office and for the deck passengers. We want to open some more stalls; but we have no capital. We have already to repay the loan of Rs. 17,000 towards an advance paid to us by the Central Food Council for equipping and building our present cafetaria in Government Estate, Mount Road. I would request the Hon. Minister for Finance who had himself seen and

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appreciated our working not to discontinue the grant the Government are now giving us. In the recent Congress Session at Avadi, in spite of the handicap of having no water whatsoever for several days we had to send our vans to collect water and we served thousands of people. We do also practice in nutrition.

" I shall now come to the subject of Harijan Welfare. I am glad to see that adequate provision has been made in the budget towards Harijan Welfare. I congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge of Harijan Welfare for it and I would request him to undertake the services of voluntary agencies in running the various hostels that are being organized for Harijan children. I also say that we should do away with this agitation of class and caste; I want that no distinction should be there on caste and that the door should be open to all.

" I am glad that at long last Madras is getting a large number of tourists. I am sorry that Mahabalipuram, which bounds with beautiful historical architectures and which attracts almost all our tourists, still does not have a Guest House. Between the Central Government and the Government of Madras, the plan is going forward and backward and we are still without a Guest House. The tourists when they spend money on travel should have a comfortable place to stay and enjoy the sceneric beauty of Mahabalipuram. I would therefore request the Government to see to it that a Guest House is provided in Mahabalipuram for the tourists as early as possible.

" I shall now come to Nilgiris, the blue mountains, my birth place. In spite of its beautiful climate and with all its facilities of a first class hill station its attractions are not availed of. People of course live there and they have to carry on their trade. I would request the Hon. Ministers, tired and hard-worked as they are, to make Nilgiris their headquarters during summer months or for a month at least and thus revive the practice which was in vogue previously. As it happens now the Ministers come there once in a way and remain there for a week or two and then go away. I would therefore urge on them to patronise that queen of hill stations and make it a first-class tourist centre.

" Coming to the Employment Exchanges, I am not satisfied with the running of them. I hear that shortly the States would assume control of these exchanges. Local Government should take a greater interest in these Exchanges. Not only exchanges should be the place which would register the names of the unemployed but they should have clearing houses and investigation centres side by side so that reliable people who come to seek employment are recommended to Government and other departments. Our employment exchanges need such improvement and I do hope that side by side with these exchanges, clearing houses and investigation centres would be established.

" At present the work relating to the ex-servicemen's welfare is being attended by the officer in charge of the Employment

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Exchange. The Employment Exchange Officer who is to man this work is already overworked. I would therefore request that a separate organization and an independent Welfare Officer be set up for this assistance work for the ex-servicemen, so that the ex-servicemen would be rendered all assistance which they richly deserve. Might I add that voluntary agencies would be too glad to associate themselves in this work.

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" In our Madras State, we have a fine set of welfare workers, individuals, groups and organizations of which we could be proud. Our own people in India come to learn from Madras State its programme. They come to our State, study our work and fashions and copy it back when they go. I find copying of our work in other States. I should like to say that our Government have been very kind to us. I would ask them to give us some more financial assistance. I do not say they should give every assistance but only some assistance.

" Sir, I should like to thank the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue for helping so many voluntary agencies to acquire lands for their buildings. This means a great deal to orphanages. We are very grateful to the Revenue Minister for this. We want the Government to give some help to voluntary workers.

" I do not know, Sir, when all other States in India have a Minister for Social Welfare, our State should be so high-brow and not have a Minister for Social Welfare. The Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare is covering a lot of social welfare activities of the Government. His portfolio should be extended to cover all social welfare activities. Sir, is it not time that a Director of Social Welfare is appointed to co-ordinate the work of women's welfare, hospital, medical welfare, rural welfare, etc.? We have to go from Minister to Minister and from Secretary to Secretary in connection with social welfare work. It will save lot of time if there is a separate Minister for Social Welfare. From the papers I see that there is going to be a change in the Cabinet, and I hope that one of the Ministers will be in charge of the Social Welfare portfolio.

" Sir, may I congratulate you on your becoming the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University? We were all taken by surprise when the Leader of the House got up to congratulate you yesterday. We are all very proud of you, and you deserve this honour. You have served in so many capacities in this State, and this is another laurel to the many laurels which you have. I thank you, Sir, for the patience and kindness you have shown to social workers to speak in this House, because you yourself are a social worker. I am grateful to the Hon. Ministers of the Government for their patience and kindness shown to social workers. I would ask them to loosen their purse strings a little more in the cause of social service. Thank you, Sir."

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* Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I always feel it a handicap to speak after a charming speaker whose persuasive eloquence has been let loose on all of us to-day. I hope some of it has pervaded even the Members sitting on the Treasury Bench. Her musical voice, I should say, has even attracted the birds in the air to come in large numbers so much so we were not able to listen effectively to her speech and appreciate it. I am afraid mine will be a harsher voice for more reasons than one.

“ Sir, on the first day when the debate was initiated, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham seemed to be a little surprised that two Members sitting on the Opposition side had something to say on the budget in terms more favourable than he had anticipated. Let me assure him that our party has not been started with a view only to criticise the Government. But as I said at the very beginning when I had the opportunity and the honour of taking this place, our party will always support wherever necessary and will criticise without fear or favour where such criticism should be levelled. We have not bent our knees to age nor shall we bend our knees to youth. Whatever we have got to say we shall say in the interests of the public, which is what we conceive to be our duty to the public.

As I sat listening to the budget debate and reading the budget speech of the Finance Minister, I felt that this budget was unique in some respects, and I felt also happy that a new line of thought had pervaded the Members of the Treasury Bench. I refer to the unique feature in the budget. The chief merit of the budget is the attempt made to solve the problems of rural life for the first time in a very effective manner. I hope and trust that this policy that has been laid down by the Government will be effectively carried out in future and that rural relief will be the first concern of this State in every important aspect of our national activity. I refer for instance to the schemes adumbrated in the budget. The rural electrification scheme will cost Rs. 764 crores. I am exceedingly happy that this scheme has been brought into existence. On a former occasion I said that rural electrification was the most important and urgent thing in many respects, that it will give a new life and a new thought to the village population, and that it will serve to promote the creation of cottage industries in this modern world. The old type of rural industries are outmoded, and it is impossible to swing people backwards. They should give up those old methods and take to much more advanced methods, for electricity has come to stay.

“ For assuring rural water-supply, I welcome the definite policy laid down by the Government for the first time. I have been crying hoarse that the most important thing to-day is good water-supply and the second thing is the provision of sanitary housing facilities. I am glad to see that in this budget we have composite schemes for water-supply. I referred many years ago to the example of water-supply to Liverpool from a distance of about 250 miles. Sinking wells here, there, and everywhere will never solve the problem nor will it conduce to give a good and protected water-supply to

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the rural areas. The Hon. Minister was quite right when he said that diseases would not occur. I would say that there are certain diseases which are eradicated by means of this water-supply scheme. I want, therefore, that instead of tackling the water-supply problem on the new basis, there must be a positive scheme for supply of water to the village. It is quite possible to give effective water-supply through pipe lines so that uncontaminated water supply may be made available to villages. I have known a tract of the country of which there was considerable amount of discussion four years ago, when Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister. There was the question then as to whether any water was available at Karaikudi to locate a National Laboratory. I ventured to state then that if that place was tapped, there would be plenty of water supply. To-day Karaikudi has got parks, beautiful gardens, good buildings, etc. If effective measures are taken to tap water sources, I am sure that in many places we will be getting plenty of water supply.

“ The third thing we feel necessary for rural relief is the rural communication. I am glad that rural communication work is also to be taken on hand. If agricultural produce is to be effectively transported, if the villagers are to have amenities quickly available to them, rural communication is the most important and urgent problem to be tackled. I am glad that this budget lays emphasis on rural communication. There is reference to rural education also to which I will refer when I come to education proper.

“ The Hon. the Finance Minister presented us with a deficit budget. Not content with presenting a deficit budget, he is anxious to cover a portion of that deficit by taxation measures. I am not one of those who will shrink from any taxation measures. Taxes can be levied on people if two conditions are satisfied. The taxation measure must be one that levies a tax on a reasonable basis on those who can afford to pay. Secondly, all the money collected from such a taxation measure should be utilised to the utmost advantage and economy and efficiency should be borne in mind in spending all such additional resources. I shall refer to some of the lacunae in both these respects a little later. There is one thing that I wish to suggest. Hon. Members would have noted that State Governments in the Indian Union have presented their budgets with a much larger deficit than the Madras Government and that they have not attempted to do anything to cover up their deficits. I have studied this problem for some years. I have reason to believe that unfortunately those States that show deficits in their budgets are more eagerly sought after by the Finance Minister of the Central Government than those States who try to balance their budgets and who try to levy additional taxes and also increase the existing taxes. The States that throw up their hands in despair and say, ‘ We cannot help and there will be disaster ’ are helped by the Government of India. They give such a vivid description of their difficulties. I know several departments of the Central Government have spent crores of rupees to alleviate the position in those deficit States.

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" I have always said that the Central grants are not based on any principle, any scientific principle. It is, therefore, not merely a question of giving something to the States but it is something more than spreading of taxes. Now, I am sorry to state that our State is the only State which, for some years past, has added on to the burden of taxation on the people. To tax has become a tradition for our State and there is not a single instance of a legislation which does not propose a tax. There is not a single budget which has been introduced in the last few years without new taxation proposals. I suppose this is probably because South India abounds in brilliant mathematical genius which always suggests taxation proposals to the Government. (Laughter.)

" I said that I was not criticising the taxation proposals just because they were taxation proposals. I oppose them because I feel that there is no sufficient and proper study of the incidence of taxation and the even distribution of the burden thereof. I see that recently a report has been published by a Special Committee, which naturally will attract the attention of this State as well as of some other States. Let me take the taxation proposals now. This year's taxation proposals are directed, with a single exception, at the agriculturists. Within the last six or eight months we have enacted and we are about to enact several laws which seek to levy taxes on agriculturists. For example, we have the Madras Land Revenue Surcharge Act which was passed in May 1954. We have then the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill which was introduced in August 1954, and I need not be an astrologer to say that the Bill will be passed without any deviation from the strict principle and wording of the Bill as introduced. Then, there is the Betterment Levy Act which was passed last month. Lastly, there is now the proposal to levy a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on land revenue on all lands, wet, dry and garden lands, and on all water-rates. I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister who must be the author of several taxation measures and more so because he is still thinking that the goose will continue to lay the golden eggs. I do not know when the time will come when the agriculturists will feel that it is not worthwhile for them to continue in their profession. Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister may say that two annas in the rupee on land revenue will be a very small amount. The point is not whether a particular tax is heavy or not. But the point is whether the cumulative effect of all these taxes on the agriculturist has been studied before imposing fresh taxation. Have the Government studied the psychological reaction of the peasantry to a new tax. That is the point which requires the attention of the Government. There has so far been no tax proposed or attempted to be proposed which does not affect the agriculturist.

" Now, there is another tax that has come into the picture, namely, the proposed tax on tobacco and if, for no other reason, at least because the Chief Whip of my party is greatly perturbed by it, I must refer to it. I have never smoked in my life, but I

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cannot say that in the case of others it may not be a burden. However, I am always reminded of that little couplet we are all apt to

‘Compound for sins we are inclined to
By claiming those we have no mind to.’

Therefore, simply because I am not a smoker, I cannot forget or ignore the great anxiety of my hon. Friend. I shall tell him that whatever is reasonable and whatever is beneficial we shall always support.

“The Hon. the Leader of the House gave some comparative figures of the amount spent on various welfare activities. He stated that the provision for education made in the present budget was Rs. 10-20 lakhs or about two and a half times the outlay for the composite State ten years ago. But I am afraid that he forgot to mention that while the income of the composite State was Rs. 16 crores in 1938-39 and Rs. 50 crores in 1947-48, in the divided State alone in 1955-56 the income would be Rs. 48 crores. Let me put it in another way. On page 3 of the Budget Memorandum are given figures indicating the progress of expenditure since 1946 on the nation-building activities. If the percentages of increase are given, they will be more indicative of the expenditure on the various departments than if the total amount of expenditure is given. I find while in the composite State for the five-year period 1946-47 to 1950-51 the average expenditure on education was 30 per cent of the total income, in 1951-52 it was 26 per cent, in 1952-53 it was 28 per cent and in 1954-55 it was 28 per cent; it is going to be 26 per cent in 1955-56. I have given it in round numbers. Therefore, it will be seen that the increase is more in the nature of an apparent increase and not a real increase. I do not suggest that there has not been expansion of educational activities, but I would also like to point out that much of this amount has been utilised for payment of dearness and other allowances which have to be paid on account of the stress of circumstances. It is this more than anything else that has contributed to the bulk of the increase in expenditure.

“Now, Sir, I come to the question which I posed, viz., that any additional taxation must be looked upon from the expenditure point of view. We should see whether the money has been put to good use and see whether there is reason to doubt that there has not been a sufficient amount of scrutiny over the expenditure incurred. The hon. Gentleman, Sri Purushotham raised a point in that connection with which I am inclined to agree half-way. He wanted that the present strength of the services should be reduced and that some posts should be abolished. If expenditure is to be controlled, it should be done not after the money has been expended but long before it is expended. It is from that point of view that I feel that the Hon. the Finance Minister should continuously scrutinise every item of expenditure that is submitted by all the departmental heads. (Interruption). The red pencil should be applied only to such items of expenditure as should not logically be incurred. I will come to some of the items of expenditure. A few months back a statement was placed on the table of the House showing the recurring expenditure that was incurred on

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the various motor vehicles used for State purposes by the various departments. I must confess I was shocked to find that it amounted to nearly a crore of rupees. In other words departmental heads who would not have thought of having these cars, trucks, buses and various other amenities have now got into the habit of claiming them as a matter of right and thinking that they cannot possibly do without them. Heads of departments support the proposal, Secretaries to Government support the proposal and the Ministers feel that they may not be able to oppose it. Just fancy, a sum of nearly a crore of rupees is spent as recurring expenditure on these vehicles. What the non-recurring expenditure on these vehicles will be we do not know. Probable it may be more. Is it necessary that all this expenditure should be incurred? Could we not do without all this necessary glamour? I was asked to buy a car or a bus for the University because the University was now working at a distance of seven miles. I said it was much easier to go by the Government Transport than for the University to spend on buying a car. I am not suggesting that I have done something praiseworthy in saying so. But I would appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister to take note of what need not be spent. Sir, I found for instance a most beautiful van carrying fish which is no doubt a very useful commodity, Mr. Chairman. But I thought that it could be more usefully utilised for a better purpose than carrying fish. There are ways and means of exercising some discretion in these matters.

4 p.m.

“ Sir, my hon. Friend Sri K. Bhashyam to whom I will have to refer more than once for obvious reasons, referred the other day to the increasing cost of court-fees and said that the clients are experiencing a lot of difficulties. I entirely agree. I think he would do well to consider the clients' view points from another angle as well. Sir, the inordinate delay in justice is proverbial and it has been so from the times of Shakespeare and even earlier. But I am sorry to point out that this is increasing by leaps and bounds in modern times. It is not only a question of the clients having to pay or bear the cost of it all. When a client comes to the court he finds that the case has been adjourned on some ground or other. But he has to pay and pay heavily for the lawyer irrespective of whether the case is adjourned or not. He has to pay sometimes even to the extent of Rs. 500. I would like to tell Mr. Bhashyam that so far as the medical profession is concerned such a thing would never happen. The medical profession has still got certain standards. The Government have also to incur a large expenditure as a result of these repeated adjournments which are scarcely necessary and which are resorted to in order to satisfy certain influential members of the legal profession. Both in the High Court and in the mofussil courts, we find the same thing. I know of an instance where a very leading member of the legal profession had a case on hand. One fine day he was suddenly called to the Supreme Court. When the poor client came all the way from a distant mofussil station also bringing with him a lawyer to instruct this senior in the City he was told that the honourable senior lawyer had gone on a very important engagement to the Supreme Court. Supposing I did the same thing as that senior lawyer in respect of a delivery case that I had undertaken, would Mr. Bhashyam come to my rescue? Will

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he get somebody else to attend to the case or will he ask for the adjournment of the delivery case to a future date when I will be available? (Laughter.) Sir, I am speaking from facts. The Hon. the Minister for Law may even investigate the matter. I can quote a number of such cases. It is true that there are clients and clients. Even in respect of ordinary traffic offences, let us see what happens in the City of Madras. Similar traffic offences have occurred elsewhere also. Sir, Mr. Anourin Bevan, an ex-Minister of England was once asked to appear before a Court in connection with some traffic offence. He could not ask for an adjournment. He had to appear before the Court. He did appear and was fined. Another Minister of the Crown in Great Britain appeared in court in a similar case. But what happens here? A small traffic offence case, which did not involve even loss of life was postponed for 15 times by the Presidency Magistrate. Why? because, a very influential and very important person was probably involved in it. In these days when we have so much of fine arts, academies and things like that, naturally some weight must be given to such persons who dominate more than anybody else in the cultural world. I do not complain against personalities. Again, when one of the musicians gives a talk or a performance in the All-India Radio his or her emoluments runs very high. But when a person like Sir C. V. Raman gives a talk in the All-India Radio, he is offered a sum of Rs. 100 as remuneration. Others of a less calibre like myself are offered a sum of Rs. 25 with the result that I systematically refuse to accept any remuneration as I consider it an insult. That apart, I want the Hon. the Minister for Law to seriously enquire into the causes for such abnormal delays even in ordinary traffic cases which are to be disposed of then and there without any delay whatsoever. Should there be two sets of rules, one for those called the elite and the other for the common man? Let me tell the Government that I am not bringing this matter to their notice in a light-hearted manner. I have seen comments about this in the papers. The Government are no doubt interested in the repercussions of the common man who feels very strongly in the matter. If it is the repercussions of a high placed official or non-official, they need not care. I would suggest that the Hon. Law Minister should request the Hon. Chief Justice of the Madras High Court to appoint a Committee to go into the causes of delay in all courts. I understand, I speak subject to correction, and I shall be happy if I am corrected, that after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, one can very well notice that the vagaries in regard to administration of justice have increased instead of getting decreased. It is for this reason that I request the Hon. Law Minister to take some concrete steps in this matter. I am not for a single moment casting any reflection—I will never do it—on the judicial aspects. But on the administrative aspect, I do feel that this House is entitled to seek some information.

“ Sir, the cost on judicial establishments was Rs. 14 crores in 1946-47 in the composite State. It is estimated that it will be Rs. 12.7 crores for 1955-56 in the divided State. This requires some little explanation and some looking into.

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" I now come to another portfolio with which the Hon. Law Minister is connected and that is education. Let me state at once that I welcome his proposal to give free education to all pupils of poor parents up to the middle school stage. I do not agree with my respected friend here that education at this stage at any rate should be free to all. Those who can afford must pay. The reason why education has not spread is simply because of the fact that all the time we have been harping on the slogan, ' free and compulsory education '. It is not possible. If you want ultimately that the provision in the Constitution should be effective, let me tell here and now that not only up to the middle school stage but even in the higher level also free education should be given to those who are very poor. There must be a great deal of discretion and scrutiny as to who is really poor. This is an excellent suggestion and I am sure it will be implemented. But, I would like to ask the Hon. the Minister for Education whether he has considered the increase in the number of schools. What is more important is the increase in the number of teachers within a very short time. This free education is not going to be just for one or two. There will not be any difficulty in getting pupils for the schools when started in any part of the country except perhaps in the remote hill tracts. But, even there, I know how the people in the Kodaikanal hills are anxious to get education. So, the position is this. The moment we start a school and run it effectively and efficiently, it will be completely full before we know where we are. Sir, this is a matter which requires very urgent consideration. It is no use just asking these children to come to the schools if you have not got those essential conditions which must always be provided whenever you get young children from their homes.

" Sir, the other day my attention was drawn to a report in the papers. I do not know whether it was correctly recorded or not. I just wish to read it here. The Hon. the Minister for Education presiding over a particular function is reported to have said :

' The question before them was how to develop Tamil. He had no doubt that it could develop to its full stature only when it was adopted as the medium of instruction in all schools and colleges in Tamilnad. Only then could it be said that they had laid the foundation for the safe development of Tamil. How and when that day would dawn is a serious problem to me now as Education Minister . . . If the University authorities could not do it, the Government representing as it did a large majority of Tamilians would have to interfere at some stage or other and I have no doubt that in this matter the Government will receive the wholehearted support of Tamilians.'

I do not propose to make any comment on this question. But I wish, for the information of the House, to avail myself of this opportunity as Vice-Chancellor for the last so many years to give a brief resume of what the University has done. In the year 1942, long before anybody dreamt of these Councils and Legislatures taking up this question, the Syndicate passed an Ordinance which was approved by the Senate. The Ordinance runs as follows :—

' It shall be competent for the Syndicate to permit candidates to appear for and answer a paper or papers in a group or subject or subjects in a group under Part III of the Intermediate examination in an Indian language, provided one year's notice had been given by the college concerned.'

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Let me state that Part III refers to subjects. Part I refers to English and Part II refers to the regional language. One year's notice was given or asked for simply to enable the Syndicate to get properly qualified examiners to value answer papers written in the candidate's mother tongue. Again in 1948, a provision was made to permit candidates to appear under Part III of the B.A. degree examination in an Indian language provided one year's notice was given by the college concerned. In the initial stages, it was suggested that humanities might be taken into consideration. As a result of circular letters sent by the University to principals of colleges—both Government and aided—three colleges came forward—the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, the Municipal College, Salem, and the National College, Tiruchirappalli—to seek permission to offer instruction through the medium of Tamil. When provision was made in 1948 to permit students to take the examination in an Indian language in the B.A. class, the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, and the Municipal College, Salem, accepted the suggestion and provided for Tamil as the medium of instruction in the B.A. class in group IV—Economics. But, however, from the academic year 1950, both the colleges reverted to the English medium as it was said that it was difficult to give instruction in Tamil. Let me state this, Sir. The Chairman or the President of the Advisory Committee of the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, our late much respected Member of the Legislature, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar, in a communication addressed to the Director of Public Instruction and the Government of the day said that he did not find it possible to continue Tamil as the medium of instruction and that the general feeling of parents and students was that they should revert to English. I do not propose to offer any comment on this except to bring it to the notice of hon. Members and let them judge for themselves what effective steps are necessary to make the University do what is expected of it. I shall not attempt to state what my own personal feelings are in the matter. But I would like to make this clear. If South India is to find a place in the sun, if her sons are to play an effective role anywhere, if she is to contribute to the wealth of this country or to the wealth of this part of the country and if they are to play their role effectively in the international sphere in economic, in technical, scientific and cultural activities, I am clearly of opinion that whatever may be the place given to the regional languages, either as medium of instruction or otherwise, the study of English can never be neglected except at our own peril. (Hon. Members : 'Hear, hear.') Sir, recently the Public Service Commission at the Centre sent a communication to the Inter-University Board suggesting that from the year 1960 onwards, Hindi be made the medium of examination for all candidates appearing for the Indian Administrative Service and all other central services examinations for which the Union Public Service Commission is responsible, giving seriatim the stages and the manner in which the suggestion should be implemented and asked for the opinion of the Inter-University Board. The suggestion was considered the other day at a meeting of the Board held at Patna and the Board very wisely decided that the question was

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of such fundamental and such far-reaching importance that it must necessarily be referred to the Universities and their views obtained. I am not sure whether such a communication has been addressed to the Government of the day. But if it has been, this House will be very glad to know the opinion of this Government on this subject also.

"Sir, I think I have almost finished. I wish to make a reference to what my esteemed Friend, Mr. Bhashyam, said yesterday. The suggestion went from him that the grants made to the Universities should be withdrawn and utilized for other educational activities in the State such as, on primary education, and so on. Last year, he said, he will remember—I remember it very well at any rate—that all higher educational institutions should be closed down for one year and that the money saved therefrom should be given for work on famine relief. I congratulate him on the process of evolution which has brought him on to a higher standpoint to suggest that grants made to the Universities be stopped. I am glad that he no longer feels that higher educational institutions should be closed. It is very difficult to speak with persons who have not got the good fortune or the misfortune of having a progeny of their own. (Laughter.) That is why I always feel that at family planning centres, there should be a certain amount of realization on the part of those who run them of the essential values of family and that we should not rush off with all quixotic ideas of family planning. However, I am glad, as I said, that a change in the attitude of my Friend, Mr. Bhashyam, has taken place and I am eagerly looking forward to further changes in his attitude at the time the next year's Budget is presented (laughter), if I should be so fortunate as to listen to his speech."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"By then, Mr. Bhashyam will have a son." (Laughter.)

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I now come to the field of co-operation. I am exceedingly glad that the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation has appointed a committee to go into the working of the co-operative movement in the State. My esteemed Friend, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, knowing him as I do, I am sure, will, although he may be soft in his words produce an effective report and present it to the House.

"I now come to the Medical Portfolio. I am generally a little hesitant to speak on this subject because I had very long association with the Medical Department. I feel that I should not say anything which would even very remotely reveal the idiosyncrasies that I have had all these years. I do not propose to go into any personal question. All that I want is I should mention certain principles which should govern the affairs of the Medical Department. Sir, the report that was placed on the table of the House just a week ago showed the enormous amount of overcrowding in the hospitals in this State. The other day,

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I visited a district headquarters hospital. Although the authorities there tried to send away as many patients as possible so as to present us with something of a decent appearance, I found patients all over on the beds, between the beds and underneath the beds. There was no place. I want to tell the Hon. the Minister for Health that hospitals to-day must be called hospital-choultries. They are no longer hospitals. Many cases that require treatment for just nutritional disorders have to be admitted to hospitals. My hon. Friend, Dr. Srinivasan, is not sure whether the rule that only 25 per cent of the bed-strength of the hospitals should be permitted in addition, is observed at all. May I say, Sir, our lives will be in danger, the moment we refuse to admit more than the prescribed bed-strength? There will be petitions sent to the President of the Republic, to the Chairman of the Municipal Council and the Collector of the district, the superintendent's explanation called for and questions put in the Legislature, questions which we cannot face."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—"Sir, I observed the '25 per cent' rule very strictly so long as I was in charge of the hospital for well over fifteen years."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"This House would have realised by now that Dr. A. Srinivasan is a unique personality. (Laughter.) I respect him for that and I know he would never care for any comment. He is one who will call a spade a spade. I admire his integrity and straightforwardness."

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p.m.

"But human nature is weak in many instances. The reason why I say this in this House is because I felt that there should be another approach to this question of overcrowding. I have pleaded for it often. In Western countries there are what are known as chronic and convalescent hospitals to look after the patients. I pleaded for such hospitals year after year. I plead that the Avadi camp should be converted into a chronic and convalescent hospital for all hospitals in the City of Madras. Such a hospital would go a long way in easing overcrowding in the city hospitals. I plead for such a hospital for three reasons. First of all by mixing all these people together in the city hospitals, you are not able to attend effectively to all cases and only the minimum assistance necessary is rendered for the one who needs expert attendance. The nurse in charge of 56 patients where the normal strength is only 24 patients, cannot possibly take the temperature of all of them. If she begins to take the temperature of all of them, she would be losing all the time at her disposal and she would not be able to attend to other duties of hers. Everything is in short supply in the hospitals. Linen is short. Everything is short, because the patients are far too many more than the hospitals could accommodate and medical officers likewise are not able to attend properly to the patients because of their large number. There are so many other causes. I am not going to dilate on all of them."

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That is why in view of all the difficulties in the city hospitals where there is overcrowding of patients, it is better to have (at the Avadi camp, say) a chronic and convalescent hospital. There in that hospital, the food that the patients need is not the same as the one you give in other hospitals. Secondly medicines are much better stereo-typed. Thirdly nursing attention in the chronic and convalescent hospital could be more effectively given. A matron with a couple of assistants could look after 100 patients both by day and night. Lastly you need have only a couple of doctors, a surgeon and a physician. This hospital could be located at a convenient place near the city. I have suggested that it could be Avadi. All that is necessary is telephone and transport which will enable the chiefs of the particular sections from which these patients were transported, to go there in time for any emergency and attend to them."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" What about the Congress session? "

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am coming to that. The Congress has held a unique session at Avadi. I was present and I was fortunate enough to see from what may be called the ' Maidan ' of the Congress and could therefore have a better view of the whole session than what I could have had if I had come earlier and been there in the platform, as was intended. I say that nothing will give greater credit to Madras and nothing will impress on the poor people as to what the Congress session has done in this respect than to enable that particular camp in Avadi where the session was held (or a portion of it) to be utilised as a convalescent hospital; (Cheers.) It is in that sense that I would appeal to the Chief Minister and I would request the Hon. Leader of the House, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Health Minister to consider this very seriously and take steps in the direction of what I have stated and likewise in course of time to set apart some buildings in the mufassal also for such convalescent hospitals. Tanjore need not then suffer with 950 patients, in spite of their discharging a good number. They could be looked after when a convalescent hospital is established in Tanjore also.

" I speak with some concern about medical education. I am afraid that medical education in this State is developing new features which are both unfortunate and harmful. A committee was appointed some time ago with the Secretary to Government, Health Department, with the Director of Medical Services and with some eminent men in the profession and I had the privilege of being the convenor of that Committee. The Committee was appointed to consider the position of the staff in regard to what are known as pre-clinical and clinical laboratory sciences, sciences which are of utmost importance both to the students as well as to the profession. That committee suggested certain revision in the salaries of the staff and let me tell you that these scales of salaries and gradations

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were actually in operation in this State up to the great economic crisis of 1930. The first catastrophe was struck when a democratic Government necessitated such economic measure on the subject of health and then on education. That tendency has gone on. We submitted our report in the hope that something will be done. But what happened? I understand that the previous Government not only turned down the revision of scales suggested but took a very facile method of suggesting that these people could make it up by private practice, with the result we find to-day that these departments are very much neglected. I had received reports from heads of departments that the daily work in this department had deteriorated."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" They are sleeping at 11 a.m."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Even in the High Court I have seen some lawyers overcome completely with sleep."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Why say High Court? Everyone feels sleepy when he has no work." (Laughter.)

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The reason why I lay stress on this subject is because there is no civilized country in the world which does not have a full time professor for each of these sciences. Not only that. The position is that there is a full-time staff besides the professors for the different clinical subjects, viz., surgery, medicine obstetrics and gynaecology. I had the privilege in 1953 to preside over an Environmental Medical Educational Conference which was attended by 650 delegates from all over the world including South America and the report of that commission is valuable to the Hon. Minister in charge of Health and I am sure if any one wants I could give a loan of it since I have two copies. There is no use trying to push back our medical men and allow them to do private practice. Instead of neglecting medical education it is better to give it up, than try to do it in this perfunctory method, which is in a way very very retrograde step. I therefore suggest that immediate steps should be taken to cancel this right of private practice and at the same time also given them sufficient remuneration to make them happy and do their work properly. These professors in charge of different sciences are the pivotal points for medical education in the medical colleges and I am sorry to note a step which ought not to have been taken has been taken, viz., of allowing these medical men to do private practice also. I was not here at that time. I had gone abroad and when I returned I was told of this. I hope and trust that the Hon. Minister for Health and his colleagues would take note of what I had said and would do the needful.

" Let me state another point. We have been time and again saying that properly qualified persons with the minimum experience required are not available in the medical colleges. This has been made known to the Government. It is not Government's

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fault. Enough talent has not been forthcoming for that department. If the correspondence which the University had with the Head of the Department in charge of health and the Government would be published, it will be seen that long before this crisis occurred, the University requested Government to take adequate measures to avert this crisis. Sir, I feel where we have not sufficient qualified personnel in the medical department for some of these essential positions especially in the pre-clinical and clinical sciences, Government should not hesitate to continue in office those experienced persons who are now retired as soon as they reach 55 years of age. It is not only unscientific but it is suicidal when viewed in the long run. Most of our retired persons are now staffing the medical colleges in other States. In Assam, Indore, Jaipur, Delhi and Nagpur I need not speak about other States—there are our medical men. In all these places there are men from our medical service. When I asked them, they said that they were not wanted here. I am not saying that all should be continued here because we have fortunately still an abundance of good material. But I do feel that it is not right that we deprive students of very good teachers just because the artificial rule of 55 years for superannuation is to be applied. The Government will not be doing their duty to their medical students if these teachers are sent out after their 55th year. I hope, Sir, as I have nobody in view, my suggestion will be taken in the spirit in which it is made.

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“ I would also like to point out that rural medical relief has been referred to very often. I have always been of the opinion that rural medical services will never be a success unless the minimum amenities are given to the medical men. Nobody worries about the houses they have to live in in the villages. I hope Mrs. Clubwala, with her sense of social welfare, will be there to take care of these people. But it is not everybody that can come up to that level. I think that if the Government had followed the policy that had been adumbrated in the Bhoré Committee Report and constructed quarters for the staff, constructed hospitals of six to eight beds, with the necessary assistance in the shape of nurses, midwives, and some peons, then not only will there be rural medical relief in that particular village but that village will become a centre with a radius of five or six miles where the medical officer will be giving effective medical assistance. It is waste of time for a medical graduate to sit in one place and run his dispensary, which was there already for a long time. But to-day I should like to point out that he can with the training that he is given certainly succeed in giving relief to a very large number. But I should like to caution the Government here. Somebody suggested ‘ Why not they, as soon as they pass out of the college, go to the villages? ’ Sir, that will be the most effective method of preventing the village people from resorting to the medical men for treatment. These people must have their training for three years before they are sent out. It is a mistaken idea to think that medical relief in villages is something different from medical relief in urban areas. The

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appendix of the man in the rural area does not behave differently from the appendix of the man in the urban area. Therefore it is much better to post people with some experience to the villages. If they are sent out after training when they are still young and without encumbrances, they will be giving effective medical relief in the villages.

“ I now come to a subject which I feel a little painful to dwell upon. But I cannot help it. Sir, the question of the starting of a medical college in the West Coast has been raised in this House once before. I gather that there was criticism that that college was not affiliated to the University of Madras. I want to assure the House that I have absolutely no prejudice against any institution affiliating to any other University. That is not at all a proper criterion to apply. What I am concerned with is this. What is the position of the Government of Madras vis-a-vis the medical college? To what extent are they holding themselves responsible? To what extent the public mind is engaged in saying that because the Government of Madras are behind it, everything is all right? I do not propose to dwell on some aspects which I dwelt on on a former occasion. I would like to make it clear that I am very happy indeed that the Mangalore Hospital that has been long neglected is now being improved. I see from the budget that a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs is being spent on that hospital. I know that much more is necessary, and I hope ultimately a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs or even Rs. 80 lakhs will be allotted.

“ Sir, I am entirely in favour of the view that South Kanara should have the amenities proportionate to its needs, and, if possible, a medical college. My friend from Malabar is now looking at me. I can assure him that I shall not hesitate to support him if he should make a proposal. But my object in referring to this question is to point out the very anomalous position to which the Government have reduced themselves. I understand, though at one time it was promised, the Bombay Government have withdrawn their offer of financial help to this particular college. Sir, the position is this. It is not a question of giving money. It is a question as to how far the responsibility to the public can be discharged. I understand that while 100 students were admitted in the first year, last year 120 students were admitted to this college. When I say that the Madurai Medical College could admit only 50 students, the Government will realize what a difficult position would be created when these students pass out of the college and go over to the clinicals. Secondly, clinical training has become difficult. From all accounts I see that the Mangalore hospital is to be utilized by the students at a distance of 55 miles. Whether this is all right in the light of the experience and the advice given by medical authorities everywhere, is a matter that I shall not dilate upon. But I want to ask this question. Who will be responsible for running this hospital? What is the responsibility of the Government? Are the Government going to give the hospital to the institution to look after? I noticed just a few weeks ago that a

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number of so-called honorary medical officers were appointed for varying periods in this hospital. I doubt whether the system usually adopted to select honorary medical officers was adopted or whether those who were appointed as members of the teaching staff were given the so-called honorary posts. What is the control that the Government will have in an institution which is to be run by somebody else and to which we will normally be asked to contribute something like eight to ten lakhs of rupees as recurring expenditure? Even in the selection of honorary medical staff, we have only to put up with those people who have been appointed. It is a misnomer to call them honorary medical officers. I understand they are getting honoraria of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200, whereas our own paid medical officers can only get a maximum of Rs. 700. The thing has been done. I am a practical man and I want to suggest to the Government to take immediate steps in the matter in consultation with the Government of India. I would much rather vote for funds that are necessary to have a medical college run on proper lines started in Mangalore. I am sorry to have to say that the example of this institution is being copied in other States as well. We in this State must be quite sure that we are helping this institution and that it is running on proper lines. I shall not dilate much more. I am sure to be very severely criticised for it. But that will not make much impression on me. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister for Health who, I know, is in a difficult position not to take it as any statement made to deprive Mangalore or South Kanara of the possibility of a medical college. Seventy to Seventy-five per cent of the students are students hailing from other parts than Madras State. I think that is a matter also to be taken into consideration. I do not want that a college should be started and that ultimately owing to a freakish decision, the support that has been given so far should be discontinued.

“ Sir, I have always felt that public health and medical relief should be co-ordinated at least at the lower levels. The personnel at the lower levels can be better utilized. There is no reason why a public health official should not also attend to the curative part. He can be trained. At the taluk level, he can certainly be utilized. He can do some portion of the curative work.

“ Sir, we are prolific in our anxiety to pass Bills. I said the other day that the number of Bills passed in this House, and which were inoperative, would go to more than two digits. Last year we passed the Acquisition of Slums Act. It was passed in April 1954. I remember the speeches made by the then Leader of the House and some others. I should like to know what has been done. We passed an Act to say that smoking should not be permitted in cinemas. Is that Act being observed to-day? There are many other Acts which, while they were passed in great haste, are generally allowed to lie dormant.

“ I now come to general administration. I feel that we must keep the tone of the administration at the highest level and I hope that this will be kept in mind. I should like to refer, in this

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connection, to the Annual Reports that are sent to Members. The Annual Reports on the working of the several departments are made available to the several Members of the Legislature after a very long interval when the information contained therein has become out of date and the persons responsible, whether they be departmental officers or Ministers, are no longer in charge or are not concerned with the department. For instance, the Local Administration Report for the year ending the 31st March 1952 was actually received in May 1954. The Report on the working of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act for the year September 30th to 30th June 1952, was received in July 1954. The Report of the Madras Animal Husbandry Department for 1951-52 and of the Forest Department for the year ending the 31st March 1952 were received in June 1954. The Report 'Madras 1950'—I have got a copy here—being an outline of the administration of this State, was actually received some time in the beginning of this year 1955. I feel that it is no use publishing these Administration Reports. At the same time, the Report of the Highways Department is a noticeable example of the delay in the receipt of Annual Reports. Its Report for the year 1951-52 was received in January 1955. Sir, a great deal of work has been done in these five years. Now, it seems to me that if the hon. Members of this House and of the other House are to offer any advice on the working of these departments, it is necessary that the Reports should be published within a very short time. (Interruption.) What I am suggesting is that it should be a rule that within six months of the conclusion of the year to which the Report relates, it should be printed. As a member of the medical profession, I can say that in the hospitals we had to keep up the report month by month and after the 31st December within seven days in January, we had to write up the whole record and send it to the Surgeon-General. The review of the Government will take some time. So, I am suggesting that these Reports should be published first and a copy of the review of the Government may be sent to the Members at a later date. I feel that it will tone up the administration also if the Report is asked to be submitted within a short time.

“ There is a feeling that many officers in the districts have to spend a very long time out of headquarters. The general feeling, I think, is that officers are not in a position to devote sufficient time to their actual work. There is another thing that has cropped up recently. I find that some officers are sending copies of their tour programmes to several people. I do not know when the system started. It seems to me that if an officer wants to go and inspect a particular place, it is hardly necessary for him to send a tour programme to about 65 officers. Recently, I received a circular from the District Agricultural Officer sending a copy of his tour programme in the month of February. Copies are sent to the Director of Agriculture, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the District Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer, the District Forest Officer, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the

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District Veterinary Officer, the Regional Agricultural Officers, Block Development Officers, Superintendent, Rice Research Station, and all M.L.As."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Are M.L.Cs. also included? "

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" 'All M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.' Fortunately, you are included. (Laughter.)

" Apart from the waste of stationery and stamps, I think such a tour programme will hardly be useful. The officer goes to a place for inspection for a day. It is his duty to contact the people and find out the position. I do not think that this sort of habit, the old Mughal or Viceregal method of sending copies of tour programmes to several people is necessary for officers of this State. They should be told that the proper way to do their task is to contact the people, to know whom to contact and not to sit in the office"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Some M.L.As. have rather complained to me that they do not get copies of this programme and that unless a copy is communicated to them, they will not be able to contact these officers when they visit their constituencies and discuss with them certain questions. Therefore, there is this other aspect of the question."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I quite realise that aspect. But let me say that this megalomaniac attitude of the officers should be altered. It is certain that an officer cannot sit down for solid work if he is burdened with the task of disseminating copies of his tour programme far and wide. I will only request the Hon. the Minister in charge of Agriculture and other Hon. Ministers to see that such a system is put an end to. Somebody suggested to me in my official capacity that I must send copies of my notice to all members of the Senate, all members of the Academic Council and to all Principals and students of all educational institutions. (Laughter.) What I want is efficiency. If it is thought that efficiency will be maintained by this method of transacting business, I will not bother. I honestly feel that such a thing should be given up."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Sometimes tour programmes reach us long after the tour is over."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It may be true, but that is due to the vagaries of the Postal Department.

" I now come to the Public Works Department. The Hon. the Leader of the House is undoubtedly aware of some comments made on a former occasion. No doubt, we have very efficient and capable officers as the heads of departments. But while I feel happy over this, there is also a prevailing feeling that the criticisms in regard to the way in which the estimates are put up by the

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Public Works Department of the State apply equally to the Central Public Works Department. I shall give concrete instances. Whenever an estimate is made for a College, whether it be the Brennen College, Tellicherry, or some other College in the State, the Public Works Department generally gives the estimates as Rs. 16 lakhs, Rs. 18 lakhs and even Rs. 26 lakhs in some cases. I would very much like to tell the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, who is not here, but who doubtless will have this information in course of time whenever he is free and thinks it worthwhile to listen to the views of the Members of the Council, that others have also constructed colleges to accommodate thousands and thousands of pupils. I can even give the actual figures. I am prepared to take anybody who is responsible, to these Colleges and show him the accommodation that is provided and the laboratories that have been opened there. Why is it that these private managements are able to construct these colleges at half the cost estimated by the Public Works Department? I have the same criticism to make with regard to the Central Public Works Department also. I know people are frightened at the huge figures given in the estimates of the department. Such estimates are perhaps based on a system of calculation which has been in existence for a long time and which now weighs very heavily towards the non-recurring expenditure. It will be better to appoint a Special Committee to go into this question. Let it be an Expert committee. We do not want to come into the picture at all. Let that Committee consider whether there are any loopholes in the system. Can it be said that the structural stability of their buildings is so much better than the buildings constructed by private managements? Unfortunately when we look at the buildings constructed by the department, we come to the conclusion that it is unreasonable to depend on them. We would like to know whether there is anything peculiar in the system itself and why the estimates of the department should be so high when compared to the estimates prepared by private people.

" Sir, the Electricity department has been functioning for some time on the whole satisfactorily. But, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister in charge of this department whether it is necessary to have the 'war surcharge' continued even now. This was introduced at a time when people had to economise in electricity owing to the fact that there were only a few Thermal stations and the Hydro-electric schemes failed to work. The object of the Government should not be continued all the methods that have been adopted at that time. There is absolutely no need to continue this war surcharge. (Interruption.) Shall we then call it a 'peace surcharge'? (Laughter.) I would like somebody to look into this matter.

" Sir, I now come to local boards about which a great deal has been said, both for and against. It seems to me that certain fundamental considerations have to be borne in mind. We have been told that the district boards are going and the scheme will be

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revised and new enactments will be brought forward. I do not know what the intention of the Government is in regard to this matter. Whatever it is, I wish to make three or four suggestions. The first great mistake was committed when the provision for 'no confidence motion' was introduced in the field of local boards. Sir, knowing as we do that there is lot of local politics and estrangement of feelings due to family and communal quarrels and factions due to various reasons, I think it is most unfortunate to provide for 'no confidence motions' in their case. Due to lack of publicity and other reasons, they are already in great difficulties. Such a provision does not exist anywhere else. Such being the case, why the progenitors of local boards in this country have introduced this provision is something more than what I can say. Secondly, I would like the municipalities and the district boards to have only limited activities confined to the locality. I do not think that functions which should reasonably be shouldered by the State can be left to be shouldered by the local boards and municipalities. I recently met the representatives of the district boards and municipalities at a committee. They gave me to understand that they had opened more secondary schools because of pressure. I was told that in a particular district where there are about one hundred and more schools only three schools are provided with laboratories and scientific apparatus. The students of these schools have to go to other schools where these are provided, to conduct experiments. Sir, local board schools are employing teachers with the same qualifications as Government teachers or teachers in schools managed by private people. But their scales of pay ranges between Rs. 75 and Rs. 145 whereas the scales of pay of the teachers employed in Government or private management schools ranges between Rs. 80 and Rs. 175. Is it suggested that these teachers are less qualified or should be less qualified? The result has been that few teachers with the requisite qualifications and training are available for the local boards' schools. The whole educational set-up of local boards requires through examination at the hands of my Friend the Education Minister. We must come to some agreement. I was very glad when the other day he said that he did not propose to allow the local boards to open more schools. Somebody asked, 'Why?' Not being on the other side, however much I may wish, I could not give an answer to it. I should have very much liked to tell the member that it is most unfortunate that local boards should be saddled with this responsibility. The sooner this responsibility was taken away from them, the better it will be for all. My concept of a local board is something different. It should attend to the needs of the local population such as sanitation, water-supply, health, housing, etc. But anything that is to be attended to on a national scale, like education, should be the responsibility of the State. I am afraid in this respect my hon. Friend sitting left to me will tomorrow carry on a tirade against me for not supporting local self-government. Mr. Chairman, on this matter, we have agreed to differ so that there may not be a break-up in the party to which we belong. (Laughter.)

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I have read the report of the Government on the work of some of the Municipalities. Let me, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, quote a sentence from it. 'The administration was good in Madurai, Mayuram, Tindivanam and Tiruppur, satisfactory in 34 municipalities, fair in 41 municipalities and not satisfactory in 14 municipalities.' This is a very generous method of assessment. I ask the Hon. Minister in charge to take courage in his hands and suppress them. There is no use of not moving in the matter when the state of affairs in almost all the municipalities except four, was rotten to the core. It is an actual fact. I hope the Hon. Minister will do something in the matter.

" Sir, I have referred more than once to the usurious loans that are taken. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue has promised to bring a Bill and I am still expecting the golden egg out of him. I hope that Bill will be introduced very soon. What is wrong with the agriculturists, the middle classes and the poorer middle classes is not the loans that they take. But it is the usurious loans that they take which ruins them. They have to execute a document for Rs. 100 although in actual practice they will receive only Rs. 80. When I spoke on this matter three years ago during the budget discussion, I had a dozen letters from different people thanking me for it. I believe I do not deserve those thanks as nothing has come out of my speech. It is usual for me to receive assurances and I am grateful for the assurances given by the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches. I have been getting these assurances for the last 7 years. That is what I find when I go through the proceedings. But I am sorry to have to say that those assurances remain just where they were. (Interruption.) Yes, Sir. If the Government bring in such measures as will satisfy the needs of the poor people, nobody dare oppose them. Let me refer to another matter, Sir. The Agriculturists Debt Relief Act was passed some years ago. I felt that it was a wrong measure. I say that, as a Hindu, I feel that nobody who has contracted a debt can absolve himself of his debt. It is stated in the Hindu sastras that the debt of the father must be repaid by the son and even grandson. This has been the practice. We have got many a bright example where even great personalities have done this. We do not object to debts as such. It is the usurious debt to which we are objecting. This is equally true of the Christian faith, it is equally true of the Muslim faith and also the Zoroastrian faith. I therefore plead that a proper remedy should be given for the disease. One must not mistake something else for the disease. Just a few minutes more, Sir, and I have finished. Only the other day, a copy of the report of the Madras Public Service Commission was placed on the table of the House. I think it was last year that I said that the three bright features of the Constitution which should always be remembered and always preserved and venerated, were (1) an incorruptible Judiciary which would handle the scales evenly between one Government and another and between the Government and the individual, (2) an effective system of audit which would bring to light the vagaries

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of any Government and (3) a Public Service Commission, which would be a great asset for safeguarding the reputation of the Government themselves. I did not realise then that I was speaking something impracticable, for, instances of Governmental interference with the work of the Public Service Commission have been recurring. I think I was given an assurance on that occasion that nothing of the sort I have mentioned just now had ever been contemplated. But instances did occur subsequently also wherein serious differences of opinion were expressed by the Government and the Public Service Commission. My appeal to the Government is, in their own interests, for the sake of safeguarding their own position, even if they feel that a decision of the Public Service Commission is not on the correct lines, they should not interfere. You have left the matter to the highest tribunal. Leave it there. Mistakes may occur. Who does not commit mistakes? About my profession, I dare not say anything. (Laughter.) Is there any person or institution not committing any mistakes? Mistake is inevitable. So, I think it would be much better in future—whether it is the Public Service Commission, or for that matter, any other body like that—to allow them to deal with the questions entrusted to them in the best manner possible. Let us have nothing to do with them.

“ There is one other remark I would like to offer on another feature of the report of the Public Service Commission. That is this. The Commission publishes a list of howlers, for whose glorification, I do not know. I am sorry, I am speaking in the presence of an ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission. (Laughter.) I do not know whether the Commission has realised that the howlers may after all be aimed at the Commission itself! For instance, one of the howlers run: ‘ There is no life without a wife and wife is a knife to life.’ The hon. Lady Members alone should appreciate this. I do not understand it. But is it necessary to publish these things? If you will permit me a couple of minutes, Sir, I shall give you an instance. In the year 1914 I was an instructor in the Medical School. There were seven of us including the Gymnastics instructor. Any higher appellation would not be given to us then. There was an examination in Physiology and there was a student in the second year sitting for the examination, well prepared in his usual way—a way which some students even now adopt with a full measure of preparation. (Laughter.) But unfortunately for him, the Superintendent sat before him and he could not utilise much of the material that he so carefully prepared and kept ready for his use in the hall. Therefore, he took the answer paper and began to write as he pleased. He wrote four pages and at the end of forty minutes got out. I walked in and saw what he had written. Hon. Members will know that he showed all his wrath against the Superintendent sitting before him in that paper. He wrote: ‘ Look at this flabby mass sitting before me. What does he think of me? I have been sitting here putting up with the disgusting spectacle of his

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presence before me.' He went on like this and the whole paper was full of vituperation. I ask: Are these innocent howlers and not aimed at the examiners themselves? That is the psychology coming up nowadays. Treat the howlers just as a little bit of pleasant information. But, they are of no educative value whatsoever.

"Sir, I have taken a little more time than you were pleased to allow me. I would conclude by saying that my observations have been made in the fond hope that they will receive some consideration at the hands of the Government. I have no intention whatever to suggest that everything that I have stated is practicable or useful. But if hon. Members would only care to see my suggestions consider them in their spare moments and give us the honour of being enlightened as to their reaction, I shall feel I have accomplished my duty and would feel more than grateful to the House for allowing me to speak."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, one word. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition made some observations which are personal. I want to make clear my position. He congratulated me on the views I have come to hold now about higher education. I fear, I do not deserve those congratulations and I do not think I can accept them either. If there is any improvement in me, according to his notion, it is because emphasis was not there on what I said this time unlike last year when I emphasised what I said. I feel more attention should be paid to secondary and primary education than to higher education. This has always been my view. Again fortunately reference has been made to my having no children. Though I say the reference is fortunate, yet it is a point which certainly is in my favour because I feel that a person with children always feels selfish and looks after his own children only. But I have got the advantage and the opportunity of being more generous. My views are better and broader than those of a person who is engrossed in his own children's welfare. I am more disinterested and my views are more useful. I want to mention one more point. Though I have no children, many have passed through my hands. Dozens of children I have really educated, children of friends and relations. Therefore, I have some experience in the matter of education of children and I can make as much contribution to a discussion of this subject as any person with children."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I apologise to the hon. Member, Mr. Bhashyam. I have got great respect for him and I am sure he will forgive me if I said anything more than what I had intended. After all, I have known him for many years and have availed of his pleasant company many times."

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* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Nothing of the kind, Sir. I am thankful to the Leader of the Opposition for his drawing attention to any defects in my character. I just wanted to clear my position. That is all.”

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me first thank the Leader of the Opposition for having referred to the appointment of the committee on co-operation. I know I have the support of esteemed friends both on this side and on the other side and I believe that, with their support and guidance, and with the support of the public I shall be able to produce a report which will be really useful in this very important field. (At this stage, the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.) Sir, our leader has traversed a very wide ground and I do not think it is necessary for me to take much of the time of the House in discussing the details of the Budget. As he pointed out, let us give praise to those to whom it is due and let us congratulate those who deserve to be congratulated. We feel that where congratulations are due to the Government, they should not be withheld, merely on the ground that we sit as an opposition, though we must not be hesitant to criticise the Government where criticism is necessary. Sir, the House must be thankful to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition for the very useful and constructive suggestions he has made with regard to the administration of many Departments of the Government. Everybody should congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Finance Minister in particular for the way in which they have steadily and vigorously taking steps to implement the Five-Year Plan. I was rather touched by the expression when reference was made to poverty which sticks to us through ages. When we consider the economic condition of our starving people and the under-developed state in which we have been living all through and see the enormous steps which are being taken to improve our condition, we feel that really a beginning has been made in the right direction. Of course the planning on the part of the Government must be supported and supplemented by the hard work of the people; the planning will not be effective unless the citizens take interest in the work and work hard and make it a reality.

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“ Now though the budget is a deficit one, I for one, could tell the Hon. the Finance Minister that deficit is not such as to make one get alarmed or to make the Government resort to taxation to cover it even partially. The deficit is due to expenditure on development programmes; and certain developmental programmes have already begun to yield fruit. In electricity alone even during the last year it has yielded as much as Rs. 60 lakhs and income would accrue to Government from other development works. After all the deficit which is only 331 lakhs and the estimated deficit is about 200 lakhs. I think, these may well have been left over in view of the utter impossibility of having any new sources of taxation. I am not eloquent and I cannot command

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the language of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. I agree with him in saying that this is not the appropriate time for any increase in taxation and that too in land revenue. I am not one who has got alarmed owing to the fall in prices. I hope it will be only a temporary phenomenon. I sincerely hope that it will not assume threatening proportions; if it should it would prove a catastrophe and shatter all our programmes under the First Five-Year Plan, and expose us to great difficulties. I hope that such a catastrophe will not happen. I do hope that Government would take suitable action to arrest the fall in prices, if it assumes such proportions and would take effective measures to pull up and stabilise prices in an effective manner and especially the price of foodgrains such as rice, etc.

"After all the deficit, as I said, is not alarming and I do not think resort to taxation is necessary. I am not much worried about the tax on tobacco even though for the sake of my friend I would plead for the removal of that tax. But I want the psychological factor to be taken note of. Land should be the last subject of taxation considering the present fall in prices and other adverse features in the agricultural economy. The psychological aspect of the taxation should be borne in mind. We should take note of the psychological effect which this tax would have on the poor agriculturist who would not bear the brunt of a flat rate of increase in land revenue by 2 annas a rupee. The plea that the benefit of this increased taxation goes to relieve the finances of local bodies cannot be sustained. Who is responsible for the poor finances of Local Bodies? The present cause of the lack of finances of the district boards and panchayats is due to the Government withholding all the grants which they promised to them; the Government have not been giving to local bodies what they ought to have given them and what they promised they would give. I shall not dilate much upon this point. I say there is no great harm in leaving the deficit uncovered. It is not as if I do not appreciate the development side of the budget, the vista of progress which it unfolds and the happiness which would accrue and the fruits of employment, the increase in purchasing power, increase in the standard of life—which are all listed in the Constitution and which would accrue as a result of the First and Second Five-Year Plans. I say that a definite step towards that direction has been taken in this Budget.

"I should like to congratulate the Government on their bold decision to give free education to poor boys upto third form without any distinction of caste, colour or creed. I should like to follow the observation of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that education need not be made free to one and all, but only free to those that deserve. As far as the suggestion made by Government to provide free education to the poor up to third form, we all welcome that proposal. Along with the implementation of

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the plan on the material side there should be a simultaneous development in the field of education which deals with mental and moral spheres of a person. I for one would say that education is the heart of the whole plan, something like the heart of the human body from where the blood is purified and circulated to the various organs of the body to keep them fit and sound.

" I echo what the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition suggested with regard to excess of expenditure with regard to some departments. I have not perused carefully all the budget figures. What I say may be right or wrong. But there is a feeling, as was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, that the expenditure on education is not as great as it appears to be in the budget figures. I have not taken the trouble to go through all the figures with carefulness. The Leader of the Opposition, who even though older than I, has taken the trouble to collect the figures. That is why I say we are not so much concerned with spending, but we are concerned with what the economist would call ' spending in real terms '. In the field of education quality is more important than quantity. A large number of new single-teacher schools are to be opened in rural areas. But before opening more number of schools we should be satisfied that we have the necessary teaching personnel. If we have the necessary teaching personnel then opening of such schools and the expenditure on the same would amount to real spending. Mere spending crores of rupees on education will not produce results unless it be that the amount is spent in ' real terms ' as the economists would call it. Otherwise what is contained in a Tamil proverb which comes to my mind, will be the result (எண்ணெய் செலவழித்ததுதான் மிச்சம் பின்னை பிழைத்த பாட்டைக் காணும்). We should be more careful about the quality of education than about the quantity.

" I shall now come to the subject of the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission, I always would say, is the statutory guardian of the civil servants. It is the civil servants who carry on the administration. The successful working of administration in England is largely due to its civil service. The Service Commission being the statutory body to guard the rights of civil servants, its importance cannot be belittled in a democratic set up and the Government should invariably respect the advice of the Commission; they should not depart from it. I do feel that the present liberalisation of leave rules of Government Servants making them eligible to accumulate 120 days leave instead of 90 days at present would be welcomed by the civil servants. They would be grateful to the Government for it. In this connection the hon. Member Sri Bhashyam said that he attached much more importance to elementary and secondary education than to college education. Nobody denies that. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar never questioned the truth that elementary education and secondary education was important. He does not deny that. Because elementary education and

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secondary education are important, would Sri Bhashyam say that the Government should withdraw their support to the University? Or will he suggest that University education is not important? Elementary education and secondary education are no doubt important, but it does not mean that University education is not important in a democracy. There should be a statutory obligation on the part of the Government to support University education. It is really the duty of the Government to see that all children up to a certain age must be freely and compulsorily educated but what would be the position of the whole State if University education is not encouraged? So there must be an obligation on the part of the Government to support University education. Of course there are other sources from which University are to be maintained.

“There is a reference to cottage industries in the budget. The Leader of the Opposition referred to the great benefits which cottage industries had received on account of the extension of electric power in this State. He also referred to the useful role which these industries played in our State. Definite suggestions in promoting cottage industries have been invited. Sir, I am not very much connected with cottage industries, but still my experience makes me suggest these two points. In some places cottage industries have prospered very well. In some others they are languishing and dying. It is more due perhaps to lack of finance and marketing. To put it in general way I say that I inspected some industries in Vaniyambadi, some in Madurai, and some near Kancheepuram. Everywhere I could see that the difficulty that stood in the way of cottage industries was finance. The people are so poor, and they cannot tide over even a temporary crisis. Therefore they really cannot compete with richer men. So many people engaged in cottage industries are suffering. They also suffer from lack of correct leadership. If these difficulties are removed, perhaps they may stand on a better footing. Even in the Five-Year Plan I find really no effective steps are being taken to remove their difficulties. More attention should be paid to cottage industries, and they should be placed on a very satisfactory basis.

“I agree that troubles in Municipalities cropped up when no-confidence motions were introduced. If the history of some of the municipalities and local boards is analysed, it will be quite clear that this disease is rampant only in municipalities. In district boards rarely do we see such a thing. My submission to Government is that this trouble in municipalities must be put an end to. Steps should be taken to put these municipalities on a proper footing.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Our colleague in the House was also a victim of that trouble.”

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* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் மீது இந்த சமயம் நான் பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு கொடுத்த தற்காக மன்றத் தலைவருக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். நமது மன்றத் தலைவர் தமிழில் ஆர்வம் கொண்டவர் என்று தெரிகிறது. அவர் தலைமை தாங்கும் காலத்திலே தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு வாய்ப்பு தந்ததற்கு நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன்.

“ இந்த ஆண்டிலே நமது கல்வி அமைச்சரவர்கள் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்த்து வழங்கினார்கள். அதற்காக அவருக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். சென்ற ஆண்டிலேயே தமிழில் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கம் மொழி பெயர்த்துத் தந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டேன். ஏனென்றால் தமிழில் பிரசங்கம் ஆக்கப்பட்டு வழங்கினால், வெளியிலே இருக்கும் மக்களும் படிப்பார்கள். அப்பொழுது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திற்கே ஒரு தனி மதிப்பு கிடைக்கும்.

“ வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் பிரசங்கத்தை தமிழில் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்பதால், அதை யாரும் குறையாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. ஏன் தமிழில் பிரசங்கம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? நமது இந்திய அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தின் 210-வது பிரிவின்படி, 15 ஆண்டுகள் வரைக்கும் தான் ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கும். அதற்குப் பிற்பாடு நமது தேசத்தில் ஆங்கிலம் இருப்பதோடு கருதப்பட மாட்டாது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. ராஜ்ய சட்ட அவையிலும், இந்தியப் பேரவையிலும், குறிப்பிட்ட சில ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடவடிக்கைகள் இருக்காது. ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய மொழி அரசியல் மொழியாயிருந்தால், அந்த மொழியிலாவது அல்லது இந்தி மொழியிலாவது அல்லது ஆங்கிலத்திலாவது இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப்பின் ஆங்கிலம் இல்லாததோடு கருதினால், அப்பொழுது எந்த மொழியில் பேசுவது? அதற்காகத் தான் முதல்படியாக நாம் தமிழிலேயே நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதற்கு இப்பொழுது பயிற்சிசெய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் அடிக்கடி எல்லா உறுப்பினர்களும் தமிழில் பேசினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் பின்னால் வருத்தப்படாமலிருக்கமுடியும்.

“ ஆங்கிலத்தின்மீது எனக்கு வெறுப்பு இல்லை. ஆங்கிலத்தில் நன்றாகப் பேசிவிடலாம். அழகாகவும் பேசிவிடலாம். நாம் இங்கு பேசுவது நமக்காக அல்ல; நாட்டு மக்களுக்காகத்தான் நாம் இங்கு பேசுகிறோம். மக்கள் முன்னேறவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் நாம் இங்கு பேசுகிறோம். ஆகவே, தமிழில் பேசுவதுதான் நல்லது.

“ நான் மூன்று விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். கல்விக்காக இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் நிறையப் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் மொழியின் மூலமாக கல்வி போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். தமிழ் மொழிக்கு ஒரு தனிச் சிறப்பு இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மொழிக்கும் ஏனைய மொழிகளுக்கும் வித்தியாசம் என்னவென்றால் தமிழில் எழுத்துகளை ஒட்டியே ஒலி பிறக்கும். ‘ஒருவன்’ என்ற வார்த்தையை உதாரணமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எழுத்துகளை ஒட்டிவரும் ஒலியை வேறு விதமாய் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆனால் ஆங்கிலத்திலுள்ள talk என்ற வார்த்தையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதிலுள்ள ‘L’ என்ற பதத்திற்கு உச்சரிப்பே இல்லை—உச்சரிப்பு பிழைகளும் வரும். ஆகவே தான் மற்ற மொழிகளைவிட தமிழ்மொழி தனிச்சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த மொழி என்று நான் சொல்கின்றேன். தமிழை நம் மக்கள் சுலபமாகவும் கஷ்டமில்லாமலும் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் தமிழ் கற்கும் விதத்தை எளிதாக்கவேண்டும். பாடப் புத்தகங்களின் விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. புத்தகங்களின் விலை அதிகமாக இருந்தால் எல்லா மாணவர்களும் படிக்கக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பு இருக்காது. புத்தகம் இல்லாமலேயே ஆரம்பக்

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [2nd March 1955]

கல்வியானது ஒன்றிரண்டு ஆண்டுகள் போதிக்கப்படலாம். இவ்விஷயங்களைவெல்லாம் டாக்டர் ஆர். எம். அழகப்ப செட்டியார் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் குழு நன்கு கவனித்துச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். கல்விக்காக பணத்தை செலவு செய்தால் மட்டும் போதாது; தக்க முறையில் மக்களுக்குப் பயன் உள்ள வகையில் பணம் செலவிடப்படவேண்டும்.

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p.m.

“தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு உணவு இப்பொழுது போதிய அளவு இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக இந்த அரசியலாசை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆயினும், நாட்டுப்புறங்களில் பார்க்கும்போது நேற்று ஒரு உறுப்பினர் குறிப்பிட்டது போல் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் எல்லோரும் தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ரயிலடியில் உரம் வந்து இறங்கியிருக்கிறதென்று ஒருவர் சொன்னதன்பேரில் கிராமவாசி ரயிலடிக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தத்தில் அது சர்க்கரை மூட்டையாக இருந்தது. மூட்டையின் மேல் எழுதியிருக்கும் எழுத்துக்களைப் பார்த்தால் அவைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கிராமவாசிகள் தமிழ் தெரிந்திருப்பவராகையினால், ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதியிருக்கும் எழுத்துக்களைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். மூன்று தடவைகள் ரயிலடிக்கும் வந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு உரம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. சர்க்கரைதான் இருந்தது. இம்மாதிரி விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவையான உரம், பூச்சி மருந்துகள் ஆகியவை, விவசாயத்திற்குத் காலாகாலத்தில் கிடைக்காவிட்டால் விவசாயம் நன்கு நடைபெறமுடியாது. பூச்சி மருந்து வேண்டுமென்றால், இன்றைக்கு வா, நாளைக்கு வா, பத்துநாள் கழித்துவா என்று இழுக்கடிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். விவசாய இலாகாவினரிடம் ஏழை விவசாய மக்கள் வந்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் அவர்களை உடனுக்குடன் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்வது கிடையாது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு உரம், விவசாயக் கருவிகள் முதலியனவும் பணம் கடனாகவும் தேவையாக இருக்கும். இவைகளைவெல்லாம் ஏழை மக்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைத் தான் அரசியலாருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“நமது ராஜ்யத்திலே மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. கன குடிக்கக்கூடாது. மதுவிலக்கு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டியதுதான். ஆனால், யார் விலக்கவேண்டியது? ஒரு மனிதன் தன் மதியைக் கொண்டு மதுவை விலக்கவேண்டும். மதுவிலக்கு கூடாதென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய வினையை முன்கூட்டியே செய்ய வேண்டும். ஒரு வினையைச் செய்வதற்கு முன்னாலேயே நன்றாகக் கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். திருவள்ளூர்,

‘வினைவலியுந் தன்வலியு மாற்றான் வலியுந்
துனைவலியுந் தூக்கிச் செயல்’

என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஒரு வினையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் கையாள முடியுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். மதுவிலக்கு வந்ததினால் என்ன ஆயிற்று? எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கள்ளச் சாராயம் அதிகமாக காய்ச்சப்படுகிறது. நான் இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு இடத்தில் காரை நிறுத்தினேன். இரண்டு பேர் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ‘என்னப்பா 405 வந்தான், எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா என்று கேட்டான். கள்ளச் சாராயம் சாப்பிட்டான். மேலும் அவனுக்கு இரண்டு ரூபாய் கொடுத்தேன், வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டான்’ என்று இருவர் பேசிக் கொண்டிருப்பதை என் காதல் கேட்டேன். எனக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருந்தது. போலீசார் வசம் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு விட்டுவிட்டதால் என்ன ஆய்விடும? ‘பாலுக்கும் தோழன் பூனைக்கும் கவாலா’? நான் ஒரு வினையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதைத் தக்க முறையில் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். நான் எதற்காக இதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டமானது அமுல் நடத்தும் விஷயத்தில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதற்காகத்தான். அரசியலார் இதில் தக்க கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

2nd March 1955] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

“கிணறு இருக்கிறது, ஆனால் தண்ணீர் இல்லை, கல்வி இருக்கிறது, ஆனால் படிப்பு இல்லை. விவசாயத்திற்கு உரம் கிடைப்பதில்லை காலா காலத்தில். விவசாய இலாகா அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் மக்களுக்கும் தக்க தொடர்பு இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் விவசாயிகள் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு லஞ்சம் கொடுக்கவேண்டி ஏற்படுகிறது. விவசாயிகள் பணம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. விவசாய மக்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமான நன்மைகள் வராமலிருப்பது பெரும் குறை. இதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“வைத்திய முறை இந்த நாட்டில் எப்படியிருக்கிறது? ஒரு இன் ஜெக்ஷனுக்கு மருந்து வாங்கவேண்டுமானால் ரூ. 20 கொடுத்து வா வழைக்கவேண்டும். பெனிசிலின் இன்ஜெக்ஷன் மருந்து ஒரு ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறதென்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் சொல்கிறார். நான் சொல்கிறேன், பெனிசிலின் உதவுமா உதவாதா என்பதே சந்தேகத் தில் இருக்கிறது. சித்த வைத்தியம், ஆயுர்வேதம் ஆகிய முறைகளை நமது தமிழ் முன்னோர்கள் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். பழைய வைத் திய முறைகளை நல்ல முறையில் மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படும் வகையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். பூந்தமல்லி சாலையில் இருக்கும் இந்திய வைத்தியக் கல்லூரியை நல்ல முறையில் கையாளவேண்டாமா? எடுத்த வேலையைச் சிறந்த முறையில் செய்கிறார்களா? மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கு நவீன முறைகள் என்றும், ஒரு பங்கு பழைய முறைகள் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நவீனமுறைகளைக் கையாளவேண்டியதுதான். என்னெ ன்றால், பழைய முறைகளாகிய ஆயுர்வேதம், சித்த வைத்தியம், யுனானி வைத்தியம் ஆகியவைகளில் இருக்கும் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கைகளை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இரண்டு மூன்று பாட்டுக்களைச் சொன்னால்மட்டும் வைத்தியம் வந்துவிடுமா? ஆகையால், ஒரு வினையை எடுத்துக்கொண் டால் ஒரு சரியான வழியில் செயல்படவேண்டும். அரைகுறை வேலை கூடாது. நடு வழியில் விட்டுவிடுவது கூடாது. பராமுகமாக இருப்பது கூடாது. மந்திரிகளப்பேரில் ஒரு குறையும் இல்லை. திட்டத்தின் பேரிலும் குற்றம் இல்லை. செலவு பண்ணுவதில் குறைவு இல்லை.

“சமையல் செய்வதற்கு பருப்பு முதலியவை இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், சமையல் பண்ணுகிறவன் சரியாக இல்லாவிட்டால் சமையல் எப்படி நன் றாக இருக்கமுடியும்? ஆகையால், நாம் எதைச் செய்தாலும், எதிர் காலத்தை அனுசரித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். தற்காலத்திற்கு அனுசூல மாக இருக்கிறதென்று சொன்னால் மாதிரம் போடாது. அதற் காகத்தான் நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்கிறேன், தமிழில் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கொண்டுவாருங்கள், இப்பொழுதே ஆரம்பித்துவிடவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்கிறேன். அப்படிச் சொல்வதினால் என்ன நண்பர் கனம் அங்கத் தினர் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியாருக்கு விரோதமாக நான் சொல்ல வில்லை. ஆங்கிலமும் வேண்டும்; ஹிந்தியும் வேண்டும். மூன்று மொழி களும் வேண்டும். ஆனால், அடிப்படையாக நமக்கு வேண்டியது தமிழ் மொழி. தமிழ்நாட்டில் அரிசி தானே நாம் முக்கியமாகச் சாப்பிடு கிறோம். ரொட்டியை நாம் அதிகம் சாப்பிடுகிறோம்? இல்லையே. ரொட்டியை நாம் அன்னிய பதார்த்தம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. நாட் டில் பல கோயில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவனவனுடைய இஷ்டத்திற் கேற்றபடி அந்தந்த கோயிலுக்குச் சென்று வழிபடுகிறான். தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள பண்பாட்டுக்கேற்றபடி அவனவனுக்கு இஷ்டமான தெய் வத்தைக் கும்பிகிறான். தமிழ்ப் பண்பாட்டை அறிந்துகொண்டு, வா லற்றை அறிந்துகொண்டு, காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். தமிழ் உணர்ச்சியோடு காரியங்களைச் செய்தால் குறைகெல்லாம் நீங்கலும் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் நான் பேசுகின்றேனையாழிய, யாரையும் தாக்கிப் பேசுவதற்காக நான் பேசவில்லை. நான் அரசியலாருக்குச் சொல்லும் யோசனை என்னவென்றால், அரசியலார் ஒரு குழுவினரை நியமிக்கவேண் டும். அந்தக் குழுவில் அரசியலில் பங்கு உள்ளவர்களும், அரசியலில் பங்கு இல்லாத மற்றவர்களும் சேர்ந்திருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்ட குழுவினர் இதைக் கண்காணிக்கவேண்டும்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [2nd March 1955]

“பொது மராமத்து இலாகாவில் ஏற்படும் செலவுகளெல்லாம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்காகவும் ஒரு குழு அமைக்கப்பட்டு திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையானது சரியான முறையில் செலவிடப்படுகிறதா என்று கண்காணிக்கப்படுவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் அமைச்சர்களுக்கு அதிக வேலை இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ஓய்வு என்பதே கிடையாது என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். செக்ரடேரியட்டிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் மந்திரிகளுக்கு ஓரளவுதான் யோசனை சொல்லுகிறார்களேயொழிய, எல்லாத் தரப்பிலுள்ள அபிப்பிராயங்களையும் அவர்கள் மந்திரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு அவ்வளவாக முடியாது. இந்த நிலையில் மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய சட்டசபை உறுப்பினர்களையும் சேர்ந்த ஒரு குழுவானது மந்திரிகளுக்கு உதவியாக யோசனை சொல்வதாக இருந்தால் அது அரசியலாருக்கு மிகப் பயனுடையதாக இருக்குமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். கடிங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, வேறு எந்த கட்சியானது அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தினாலும் சரி, அடுத்த ஆண்டிலேயாவது ராஜ்ய நடவடிக்கைகளெல்லாம் தமிழிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை அரசியலார் இப்பொழுதிருந்தே செய்தாகவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இந்த சபையில் என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் தமிழில் நடவடிக்கை நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வந்தார். அதைப்பற்றி எல்லாம் பேசியாய்விட்டது. ஏதோ உண்டியாக வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டார். அதுவும் இல்லாமல் நமது முதலமைச்சரைக் கேட்டேன்: ‘ஐயா, மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களிலாவது . . .’

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்களுக்குக் கவனம் இருக்கும், நான் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானம் என்னவென்பதைப்பற்றி அங்கத்தினர்கள் தமிழில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் மந்திரிகளும் தமிழிலேயே பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்ற முறையில்தான் நான் அப்பொழுது இச்சபைமுன்பு ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அது நடைமுறையிலும் நடந்தகொண்டு வருகிறது. அமைச்சர்கள் இங்கும் அசெம்பிளியிலும் தமிழில் கேள்விகள் கேட்கப்பட்டால் தமிழில்தான் பதில் அளிக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகின்றேன்.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“கேள்விகளுக்குத் தமிழில் பதில் அளிப்பதைப்பற்றி எனக்குச் சந்தோஷந்தான். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும்சரி, வேறு எந்த அரசியல் கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும்சரி, தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே நடவடிக்கைகள் நடக்கும் வகையில் தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாகத் திகழச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

* **SRI MUHAMMAD USMAN :—**“Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am glad that you have called me to speak now. Sir, last year, we had as the Leader of the House Rajaji. The Legislature is greatly indebted to him for all that he did to give to the Madras State a stable Government. But owing to ill-health, he had to resign. It is a matter of good luck that our good Friend the Hon. Sri Subramaniam, who was a Member of the Rajaji Cabinet, is continuing now as the Finance Minister. Last year he stated in the Assembly that he was groping in the dark and that he was yet to see light. I am glad that he has seen the light and it is our good fortune that he is a Member of the Government to-day. (At this stage, Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.) I should like

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to congratulate him on the excellent Budget that he has presented. The Budget, I should say, is a progressive Budget whose object is to convert Madras into a Welfare State. The objective of the India Government is to convert India into a Welfare State and I think, therefore, that it is right that steps should be taken by the various States to co-operate with the Government of India in making the country a Welfare State.

“ Much has been said about the new taxation proposals. I know my hon. Friend Sri Subramaniam is capable enough, if he wants, to avoid all these taxation proposals. He might have presented a Budget without proposing any new taxation measures. But evidently, he has given very good reasons why he could not do so. But I should like to point out to the Government that the most unfortunate people in India to-day are the middle class people.

“ Sir, there is a competition so to say in levying taxes between the State Governments and the Central Government. The taxes proposed to be levied by the Government of India hits the middle classes very heavily. That is what all the newspapers have written. Again the tax proposed by the Government of Madras to a certain extent will hit the middle classes. The only solution is that some of the people have to suffer a little in order to see that the people who are more unfortunate than them get the benefit of the various progressive measures which the Government want to introduce.

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“ I should now like to say a few words about the transport conditions in Madras. After the abolition of the tramways, more Government buses have been put on the road. Wherever we go, we find that these buses are plying at a terrific speed. The other day, the Commissioner of Police was requested to be present at a meeting of the Automobile Association of Southern India when this problem of transport was discussed. The Commissioner of Police at that meeting did admit that the Government buses were plying at a very rapid speed. The drivers of these buses do not observe the rule of the road. Though we find at very many places a board indicating that the vehicles should keep up a speed of 15 miles per hour, the Government buses do not observe this rule while the private cars driven by either owners or chauffeurs do observe the rule. The Government buses invariably go at a terrific speed of 20 to 25 miles even in congested localities. The reason for this, I am told, is that the drivers of those buses cannot be prosecuted by the police constables as the constables have been instructed not to prosecute these drivers. If the Government do not want their men to be prosecuted by the constables, they must take firm action in some other way. For instance, they can ask the police to report the matter to the head of the department concerned so that he may be able to take severe action against those drivers who do not observe the rule of the road. If you just stand

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for five minutes in any road, you can very easily observe how the private car drivers are scrupulously obeying the traffic rules and how the drivers of Government buses are disobeying them. It is very essential that the Government should take a firm attitude in this matter and put down this practice. This does not cost the Government anything. All that the Government have to do is to issue an order saying that the drivers of the Government buses should also obey the rule of the road and if they do not so obey it, the police constable concerned must bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Police who in turn must report the matter to the Transport Commissioner. The Transport Commissioner must be very firm in taking serious action against the drivers who have disobeyed the rule of the road. I hope the Government will do the needful in the matter.

“ Sir, I am glad that my hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar has spoken on the medium of instruction in Universities. I have no objection to your giving instruction to the boys and girls in the regional language or in Hindi which is the national language of the country. But, what about the position of English? Everybody says that English has come to stay. The other day, I think Rajaji said English cannot be neglected and it has come to stay. Our Governor has often been saying that English has come to stay. Our own Prime Minister of India has been telling that English has come to stay. The other day I saw a report that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the great protagonist of Hindi has said that English should not be neglected. What is the use of such statements unless and until you have tackled this question at the level of University education also? For this purpose there must be thorough co-operation between the University authorities and the Government so that the boys who go from the High School to the College may know some English. Unless this is done, I am afraid the students cannot benefit by the instruction given in the colleges. If you take subjects like Biology, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry and medical subjects, you will find that there are not suitable text-books in either the regional languages or even in the national language, Hindi. That being the case, is it not the duty of the Universities to see that the boys who take up University courses do possess some sound knowledge of English so that they may be able to benefit by the education imparted in the Colleges? We must also remember that if we neglect English we will be producing graduates who will be intellectually blind. We must also remember that our students have to go to England, America and other foreign countries in order to learn modern science. For this purpose, they should know English much better than what they do now. Therefore, it is essential that there should be through co-operation between the University authorities and the Government authorities so that they may be able to come to some workable plan by means of which English will not be neglected at the

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school stage. I think it is a great mistake on the part of the University to have abolished the matriculate examination some years ago. If only the University had this examination today in their hands the Government will play to the tune of the University rather than the University playing to the tune of the Government as it is the case today. I think in matters of academic importance, the Government should be led by the University and not lead the University. In such matters, it is the University that should lead the Government and should not be led by the Government. Whatever it is, what is wanted at the present moment is hearty co-operation between the University and the Government so that the country may benefit.

“ Sir, some reference has been made by Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar and also by some hon. Members about the Public Services Commission. When I was a member of Government my impression of the Commission then was rather unfortunate. I remember two or three cases in which the Commission recommended dismissal. The Government then thought that this punishment was not absolutely called for in those cases. The Government had to overrule the decision of the Service Commission in those cases. Later, in one of the Collectors' Conference held at Ootacamund, Sir George Stanley, the then Governor, said that he was glad that the Home Member had overruled the decision of the Public Service Commission. At times, the Government have to do this in order to do justice to the parties concerned. It is easy and simple to say that the Government must always accept the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. But in actual practice this is not possible. Whenever the Service Commission goes wrong, I think it is the duty of the Government to intervene in the matter and set things right.”

* **SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:**—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவுசெலவு திட்டத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதற்காக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது முதலமைச்சராக இருக்கக்கூடிய கனம் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவருடைய காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரியான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் வந்திருப்பதைக்கண்டுமிகவும் போற்றக்கூடிய ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை எவரும் மறக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே, இதை எல்லோரும் போற்றிப்புகழ்வார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை.

“ ஆனால், இச்சபையிலும், கீழ் சபையிலும்கூட ஒரு சிலர் இதைக் குறைகூறி வருகிறார்கள். குறைகூறுவது சகஜம். ஆனால் காரியத்தில் செய்வதுதான் மிகவும் கடினம். 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தின் ஜனத்தொகை என்ன, இப்பொழுது இருக்கும்படியான ஜனத்தொகை என்ன, அப்பொழுது கல்விக்காக செலவிடப்பட்ட தொகை என்ன, அப்பொழுது மின்சாரம், நீர்பாசனம் ஆகிய இனங்களுக்காக எவ்வளவு தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது என்பதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரத்திற்கும் மற்ற ஏனைய வசதிகளுக்கும் தக்கபடி செலவினங்களெல்லாம் அதிகப்படுத்தப்

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[2nd March 1955]

பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொகையை ஈடுசெய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கென்ன வழி என்பதை ஒவ்வொருவரும் நன்கு ஆராய்ந்து தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பார்க்கின்றபோது சில வரிகளை அவசியம் உயர்த்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதன் காரணமாக நிலவரி, நீர்வரி ஆகியவைகளின்பேரில் ரூபாய்க்கு 2 அணா வீதம் அதிகவரி உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி வெகு சிலர் விபரீதமாக கூறுகின்றார்கள், இதை ஆட்சேபிக்கவும் செய்கிறார்கள். செலவினங்களை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்குத் தகுந்த காரணங்களைக் கூறுகின்றார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் ஏதேதோ காரணங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர சரியான காரணங்களைச் சொல்லி ஈடுகட்டுவதற்காக வழிவகைகளைக் கூறுவதில்லை. கோடிக்கணக்கான தொகை துண்டு விழுகிறது, அதையும் ஈடுகட்டியாகவேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் நம்முடைய பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டுவிழும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கான யோசனைகள் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதனை நாம் ஆதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரின் கடமையாகும். இந்த நிலைமையில் பட்ஜெட்பற்றியே நான் அதிகமாக பேச விரும்பவில்லை. ஏனெனில் எல்லோரும் அதைப்பற்றி வெகுவிரிவாகப் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள்.

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p.m.

“குறிப்பாக இவ்வருடம் போற்றுதற்குரியது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தமிழிலே வரவுசெலவு திட்டத்தை சபை முன்பு சமர்ப்பித்தார்கள். இது வரவேற்கத்தகுந்தது. ஆனால், அவர்கள் தமிழில் சமர்ப்பித்ததோடு, தமிழிலேயே வாசித்திருந்திருப்பார்களேயானால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ளவர்களும் அதை நன்கு வரவேற்றிருப்பார்கள். ‘யானைவரும் பின்னே மணி யோசைவரும் முன்னே’ என்ற பழமொழிக்கிணங்க, அடுத்துவரும் ஒன்றிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்ளேயே தமிழ்மொழியானது ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரப்போகிறது என்பதற்கு இது ஒரு அறிமுகமாகும். தாமதமாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் பிரசங்கம் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்துகொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், அதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் காலதாமதம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற தோரணையில் தமிழைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டோ, அதைப்பற்றி பிரசாரம் செய்துக் கொண்டோ, வேறுவித அபிப்பிராயம் கொண்டோ இருப்பார்களேயானால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. உடனே தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

“இந்த நாடு தமிழ் நாடு, ஆந்திரநாடும் பிரிந்துவிட்டது, தெலுங்குப் பிரச்சனையும் தீர்ந்துவிட்டது, மலையாளம், கன்னடம் ஆகிய மொழிகள் பேசக்கூடியவர்கள் ஒரு சில ஜில்லாக்களில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இச்சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மலையாள கன்னட அங்கத்தினர்களைச் சேர்த்து எண்ணிக்கையைப்பார்க்கப்போனால் குறைந்தது 5 நபர்களு்தான் இருப்பார்கள். எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார் ‘நாலு பேர்கள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள்’ என்று. 5 அங்கத்தினர்கள்கூட இல்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்காக இந்த சட்டசபையிலே அரசாங்கத்தின் மொழி ஆங்கிலமொழியை வைத்து ஆட்சி நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கூறினால் இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதல்ல. மேலும் சீனாவின் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் இந்திய நாட்டுக்கு வந்தபோனார்கள். இந்நாட்டிற்கு வந்திருந்தபோதிலும் அவர் சீனா பாதையில்ல்தான் பேசினார்கள். அவர் சீனமொழியில் பேசியதை மொழிபெயர்த்துக் கூறவேண்டியிருந்தது. அவர் தாய்மொழியின் மீது எவ்வளவு அக்கரைகொண்டிருக்கிறார் என்பதைக்காட்டுகிறது. தாய்மொழியின்மீது எவ்வளவு அக்கரை காட்டவேண்டும் என்பதை நமக்கெல்லாம் பாடம் கற்பித்துவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே நம் நாட்டில் தமிழ்மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கவேண்டும் என்பது அவசியம்.

“பாரத நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு பொது பாதை இருக்கவேண்டும். அது பாரதநாட்டில் பெரும்பான்மையோர் பேசும்படியான பாதையாகயிருக்க வேண்டும். அதுதான் ஹிந்தி பாதை. இதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது.

2nd March 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

ஆகவே, ஹிந்தி பாஷையை கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியம். ஹிந்தியை வடநாட்டு பாஷை என்று கூறுவது அர்த்தமற்ற பேச்சு. ஹிந்தியை நம்முடைய பிள்ளைகளுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்காவிட்டால் பிற்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்திலும், மற்ற துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு மார்க்கம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ளவர் அனைவரும் ஹிந்தி பாஷையைக் கற்க வேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம். முதலிலே தாய் பாஷை. தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ் தாய்மொழியாகும். இரண்டாவதாக பாரதநாட்டின் பொதுபாஷையாக ஹிந்தி பாஷை இருக்கவேண்டும். மூன்றாவதாக ஆங்கிலம் உலக பாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆங்கிலமும் வேண்டும், ஹிந்தியையும் கற்கவேண்டும், ஆனால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நம்முடைய முக்கியமான நோக்கமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இதனை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய தயங்கக்கூடாது. தமிழ் பாஷையை ஆட்சிமொழியாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று மறு முறையுமீ கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாக அதிகமான சர்ச்சைகளுக்கு நான் இடங்கொடுக்கவிரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால் ஒன்றை மட்டும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“கேள்வி நேரங்களில் தமிழில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் சிலசமயங்களில் கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சில சமயங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு இஷ்டம்போல் தமிழிலும் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது கூடாது. தமிழில் கேள்வி கேட்டால் தமிழிலேயேதான் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆங்கிலத்தில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பதில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த முறையை இனி கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கல்வி விஷயத்தில் நமது கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வெகு தாராள மனப்பான்மையை செலுத்தியிருக்கிறார். 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து சென்னை சட்டசபையில் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்காக சலுகை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கூறி வந்திருக்கிறேன். மனித சமூகத்தில் மிகவும் தாழ்மையான நிலைமையிலுள்ள எல்லா பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் கல்வி வசதியளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று எப்பொழுதும் நான் கூறி வந்திருக்கிறேன். மேடைகளிலும் நான் அதிகமாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும்கூட சிற்சில உதவிகளைத்தான் அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்து கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். தவிர இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும்படியான பரந்த நோக்கத்தோடு செய்திருக்கும்படியான நிலைமையில் அந்த காலத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டவில்லை. இந்த காலத்திலாவது ஒன்று முதல் எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரையில் எல்லா ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் இலவசமாக கல்வி கற்க வசதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு பட்டியலை தமிழ் நாட்டில் யாவரும் நன்கு வரவேற்பார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அதற்காக அவருக்கு நன்றி செலுத்த கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். மேலும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் இன்னும் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையிலாவது படிப்பதற்கு ஊக்கத்தோடும்; உணர்ச்சியோடும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த வகையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் முழு சம்பள உதவி கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்துதர வேண்டுமென்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பார்களென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைப்பது ‘குதிரை கொம்பாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.’ எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஜலம். ஆனால் குடிப்பதற்கு மட்டும் ஒரு சொட்டு ஜலமில்லை என்று கூறுவதைப்போன்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது உத்தியோக சலுகை செய்து வருகிறதா என்றால் சரியானபடி கிடையாது. எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளிலும் முற்பட்ட சில வகுப்பினர்களே எல்லா பெரிய, சிறிய உத்தியோகங்களில் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள் ஆனால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இவ்விஷயமல்லவா? பத்து பதினைந்து வருஷங்களுக்கும் இது விஷயமாக நான் சட்டசபையில் வாதிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன்.

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [2nd March 1955]

1947-ம் வருஷத்திலே நான் ஒரு தீர்மானத்தையும் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி மத்தத்தின் பேரால், ஜாதியின் பேரால் இருக்கக்கூடா தென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர் சொன் னதை நான் அப்படியே வரவேற்கிறேன். அப்படியே ஆதரிக்கிறேன். என் னுடைய கொள்கையும் அதுதான். நான் உண்மையான ஒரு காங்கிரஸ் காரன் என்று முறையில் காங்கிரஸினுடைய திட்டங்களை வற்புறுத்தக்கூடிய வன். காங்கிரஸ் என்ன கூறியிருக்கிறது? கீழ் உள்ளவர்களை உயர்த்த வேண்டும் என்றுதான் காங்கிரஸ் வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. 'ஜாதி கள் இல்லையடி பாப்பா குல தாழ்ச்சி உயர்த்தி சொல்லல் பாவம்' என்று பாரதியார் கூறியிருக்கிறார். உயர்ந்தவன் தாழ்ந்தவன் என்று கூறுவது கூடாது. ஜாதி, இனம் ஆகியவைகளை கூறிக்கொண்டு எப்பொழுதும் சலுகை கேட்கக்கூடாது. மனிதனை மனிதனாக மதிக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், சிறு பான்மையினர்களான ஒரு கூட்டத்தார் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிறைய உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது படித்து பட்டம்பெற்ற பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் நிறைய இருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை, ஒருவன் மூன்று வேலை சாப்பிடு கிறான். இன்னொருவன் மூன்று நாளாக பட்டினிகிடக்கிறான். இவர்களில் யாருக்கு உணவு கொடுப்பது. பசி எப்பக்காரனுக்கா? அல்லது புனி எப்பக் காரனுக்கா? நிறைய சாப்பிட்டவனுக்கா? அல்லது சாப்பிடாதவனுக்கா? இதைத்தான் எல்லோரும் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சாப்பிட்டவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் குறைத்துக்கொண்டு சாப்பிடாதவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அக்கரை காட்டப்படும் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இது ஜாதியின் பேரால் அல்ல. ஜாதி துவேஷத்தின் வெறுப்பினால் கேட்கவில்லை. மனித தர்மத்தின் பேரால், ஜீவகாருண்ய தன்மையின் பேரால் காங்கிரஸினுடைய திட்டத்தின் பேரால் நான் கேட்கிறேன். காந்திஜியும் இதைத்தான் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கி றார். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கத்தார் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும். பொருளா தாரத்திலும், கல்வியிலும், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்திலும் பின்னடைந்த மக்களுக்கு உதவியிய முன்வரவேண்டும். பின்னடைந்தவர்களென்று எங் களைக் கூறுகிறார்கள். நாங்கள் பின்னடையவில்லை. பின்தங்கியவர்களு மல்ல. எங்களைப் பின்னடையும்படி முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் செய்துவிட் டார்கள். இவர்களை முன்னேற்றம் அடையும்படியாக செய்யவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடைமையாகும். காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியினுடைய பொறுப் பும் அதுதான் என்று நான் கூறுகிறேன். ஆகையால், உத்தியோகங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் விலகிக்கொடுங்கள். கைசுப்பி வணக் கத்தோடு கேட்கின்றேன். முஸ்லீம்களிலும் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் உள்ளவர்க ள் இருக்கிறார்கள். வப்பை (சாயபு) என்பவர்கள் கல்வியிலும், பொரு ளாதாரத்திலும் பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எந்தவிதமான உத்தி யோகத்திலும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் உயர்த்துங்கள் என்று தான் நான் கூறுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட நிலையிலுள்ள அனைவரையும் மற்றவர்க ளோடு சரிசமமாக நடுநிலைமைக்கு கொண்டுவந்துவிடுங்கள். அதுதான் நியாய மானதாகும். அதேமாதிரி மலையாளிகளையும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மலையாளிகள் எல்லோரும் எங்குபார்த்தாலும் நிறைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிறிய உத்தியோகங்களிலிருந்து பெரிய பெரிய உத்தியோகங்கள் வரை இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அதற்காக நான் சந்தோஷம் அடைகிறேன். நான் பூரிப்ப டைகிறேன். ஆனால், அதே நேரத்தில் கொஞ்ச நாள்க்கு எல்லா வகை களிலும் பின்னடைந்து இருப்பவர்களுக்காக விட்டுக்கொடுங்கள்.

6 p.m.

"மலையாளிகளிலும் ரொம்ப கீழ்ப்பட்ட நிலையில் இருப்பவர்களும் இருந்துவருகிறார்கள்; அவர்களுக்கும் சில உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுங்கள். அப்படி செய்து அவர்களையும் உயர்த்துங்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இதில் ஏதாவது துவேஷமிருக்கிறதா? மத துவேஷமோ, ஜாதி துவேஷமோ, வெறுப்போ இதில் இருக்கிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை கேட்டுக்கொள் னுகிறேன்.

"கல்வி கற்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு மார்க்கு வாங்கும் விஷயத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்ன சலுகை காட்டப்படுகின்றதோ அதே சலுகை பிற்பட்ட

2nd March 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

வகுப்பினர்களுக்கும் காட்டப்போகிறார்களென்று அறிகிறேன். இதை நான் முழுமனதுடன் வறவேற்கிறேன். கண்டிப்பாக அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்தால்தான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் மாணவர்கள் அதிகமாக முன்னுக்கு வர முடியும். ஒரு சமயம் இச் சட்ட சபையில் கனம் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் பேசும்போது ‘மார்க்குகள் அதிகம் வாங்கினவர்கள் மட்டும் புத்திசாலிகள் என்று நினைத்துவிடவேண்டாம்.’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். அது முற்றிலும் உண்மை. பி.எ., பி. எல். படித்தவர்கள் 200 பேர்கள் இருப்பதாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அவர்கள் அத்தனை பேர்களில் குறைந்த மார்க்குகள் வாங்கினவர்கள் அதிகமாகவும், அதிக மார்க்குகள் வாங்கினவர்கள் மிகக் குறைவாகவும் பெற்று தேறியிருக்கின்றார்கள். சட்ட பரீட்சையின்பேரில் பொதுவாக யாவரும் தேறியிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் யாவரும் தங்கள் ஜில்லாக்களுக்குச் சென்று வக்கீல்கள் என்று போட்டு போடுவதாக வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். இந்த 200 பேர்களில் நல்ல சம்பாத்தியம் உள்ள வக்கீல்கள் எத்தனைப் பேர்கள் இருப்பார்களென்று பார்த்தால் 4 பேர்கள்தான் இருப்பார்கள். மற்ற வக்கீல்கள் குமஸ்தாக்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் கூட இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அநேக வக்கீல்களுக்குப் பொதுமான வருமானம் கூட கிடைப்பது அரிதாக விருக்கும். நிறைய வருமானம் பெறுகிறவர்கள் கெட்டிக்கார பெரிய வக்கீலாயிருப்பார்கள். அநேக மார்க்க குறைந்த மார்க்குகள் வாங்கினவர்களே கெட்டிக்காரர்களாக இருப்பார்கள். ஆகவே மார்க்கைகளை அனுபவம், தேர்ச்சி, திறமை இவைகளையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பிட்ட மார்க்குகள் வாங்கியிருந்தால்தான் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சைக்கு மாணவர்கள் ஆஜராகலாம் என்ற முறை நியாயமாக இருக்கமுடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உள்ள மார்க்கு வசதி பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கும் இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். இந்த அரசாங்கம் இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உள்ள சலுகைகள் 10 வருஷ காலங்களில் எடுபட்டுப் போய்விடும். அதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதே மாதிரி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் 10 வருட காலம் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இது சம்பந்தமாக நான் ஒரு யோசனை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று மூன்று பிரிவாகப் பிரித்து விடுங்கள். ஜாதி வேண்டாம், மதம் வேண்டாம். கிருஸ்துவர்கள், மகமதியர்கள் என்று பரகூபாடு வேண்டாம். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் யார் என்று கேட்டால் பிராமணர், முதலியார், ரெட்டியார், நாயுடு, கம்முவார், சைவப் பிள்ளையார்கள், மலையாளிகள், முஸ்லிம்கள், கிருஸ்துவர்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் யார் என்று குறிப்பிடும் போது வன்னியர், கள்ளர், மறவர், அகமுடியார், செங்குந்தர், தேவாங்கர், சௌராஷ்டிரர், ஆசாரி, பரதவர், வண்ணார், மருத்துவர் போன்ற பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாபிதாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 141 இனங்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட அத்தனை இனங்களையும், பிற்பட்டவர்களை என்று வைத்துவிடுவோம். ஹரிஜனங்கள் செப்யூல்டு வகுப்பினர்கள் போன்றவர்களை மூன்றாவது பிரிவாக சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

“ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாச்சாரத்தை பார்க்கும்போது 20 சதவிகிதத் திற்குமேல் முற்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை இருக்க முடியாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள், செப்யூல்டு வகுப்பினர்கள் உட்பட 80 சதவிகிதம் இருந்து வருகிறார்களென்றால் இது மிகையாகாது. இந்த கணக்கின் உண்மையைப்பற்றி நான் சாலஞ்சு பண்ண முடியும். சென்ஸஸ் கணக்கை வைத்துப்பாருங்கள். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் ஜனத்தொகையானது சற்றேறக்குறைய மூன்று கோடியில் 2½ கோடிக்கு மேல் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களென்று நான் உறுதியாக மறுமுறையும் கூறுகிறேன். ஆகவே, ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாச்சாரப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 65 சதவிகிதம் உத்தியோகங்கள் கல்வி ஆகிய எல்லா வகைகளிலும் சலுகை பெறவேண்டும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது 25 சதவிகிதம்தான் வழங்கப்படு

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[2nd March 1955]

கிறதென்றால் எந்தக் காலத்தில் இவர்கள் உயர்ந்த பதவிகளை அடைவார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நான் 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து கூறி வருகிறேன். அப்பொழுது ஆரம்பித்திருந்தால்கூட 1947-ல் 10 வருடத்தில் முடிந்திருக்கும். 1947-ல் நான் மறுபடியும் கூறினேன். அப்பொழுது ஆரம்பித்திருந்தால்கூட இன்னும் இரண்டு வருடத்தில் முடிந்திருக்கும். இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பித்தால்கூட இன்னும் எட்டு வருஷங்களில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் மற்ற வகுப்பினருடைய அளவுக்கு எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறி விடுவார்கள். ஆகவே, இனியும் காலதாமதம் செய்தால் இந்தக் கிளர்ச்சியை அடக்க முடியாது.

“சபையிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்த்து அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மந்திரி சபையில் இடம் தருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் மட்டும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உண்மையிலேயே முன்னேறி விட்டதாக சொல்ல முடியாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை மந்திரி சபைக்கு அழைக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் அவர்களை இதன் முக்கியத்வத்தை உணரக்கூடிய காலம் வந்திருக்கிறதென்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே பிற்பட்டவர்களின் நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் முன்வர வேண்டும். அதுவும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜர் ஆட்சி காலத்திலேயே செய்ய வேண்டும். அவரும் இது விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் அக்கரையோடு இருந்து வருவது குறிப்பிடத்தகுந்தது.

“பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக நான் எத்தகைய தியாகத்தையும் செய்யத் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை கை நழுவ விடக்கூடாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை செய்து கொடுக்காவிட்டால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் அனைவரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இந்த மந்திரி சபையையே கைப்பற்றி விடுவார்கள். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இரண்டு கோடிக்கு மேல் உள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து மந்திரி சபையை கைப்பற்றி அவர்களுக்கு உண்டான திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். அதோடு காங்கிரஸின் நல்ல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றிவைப்பதுடன், முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் செய்ய வேண்டியதைச் செய்வார்கள். ஆகவே காங்கிரஸ் கொள்கையை நியாயமான முறையில் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இல்லையேல், கிளர்ச்சியும், புரட்சியும் ஏற்படும். இந்த மாதிரி நிலைமை ஏற்படாதபடி காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக்கொள்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரஸில் உழைத்துக் கஷ்டப்பட்டவர்கள். ஆகையால் காங்கிரஸ்-க்கு விரோதமாக யார் எதைச் செய்தாலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமாட்டோம். ஏழைகளின் நன்மைக்காக பாடுபடக்கூடிய காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினரைச் சேர்ந்த நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்களென்று நம்பிக்கை எங்களுக்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. அவருடைய மந்திரி சபையும் இவ்விஷயத்தில் அவருக்கு பக்க பலமாக இருப்பார்கள், இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று கூறிக்கொண்டு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை மறுமுறையும் ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Some more Members have to speak. They may speak tomorrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned.